Classified Index i–x

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	Page
New and Traditional Industries Operate Side-by-Side in the Eastern Region	37
New Board of Trade Reference to Monopolies Commission	41
Changes in Purchase Tax Regulations	42
Productivity in the Furniture Industry ...	43
Gold and Dollar and E.P.U. Position in December	43
Import of Samples to Promote United Kingdom Export Trade	44
Census of Production Show Expansion and Change in United Kingdom Industry ...	45
Post-War Development in Sicily has Interest for United Kingdom Exporters	53
Information for United Kingdom Exporters ...	55
Token Exports to France	59

For full contents see next page

Post-War Industrial Development—Nineteenth Article

NEW AND TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES OPERATE SIDE-BY-SIDE IN THE EASTERN REGION

By An Industrial Correspondent

Below is the third and concluding section of the article on post-war industrial development in the Eastern Region. It deals with the part played by new and traditional industries in the area. The two previous articles on the Region appeared in the Board of Trade Journal *on December* 19, 1953, *and January* 2. *Earlier articles in the series on post-war industrial development appeared in the* Board of Trade Journal *on December* 1, 8, 15 *and* 29, 1951 ; *May* 31, *June* 7 *and* 14, *November* 29, *December* 13 *and* 27, 1952 ; *January* 3, *April* 4, 11 *and* 18, *and August* 1 *and* 8, 1953.

ONE OF the main sources of dollar expenditure in the early post-war years was on the purchase of oil, and in 1948 the Government launched a capital investment scheme for the construction in this country of a number of oil refineries which, when completed, will enable 30 million tons of oil to be made available each year. The enormous expansion involved can be visualised from the fact that before the war the total refinery output in this country was about 3½ million tons of oil a year, and is at present about 26 million tons a year.

It is also significant that, in addition to the post-war growth of a previously little developed industry, oil refining in this country has been largely responsible for the creation of the manufacture in Britain of refinery equipment. Much of this equipment, previously unobtainable in this country, is now manufactured to the extent that by the end of 1952 it was not only providing for refineries in this country but some 50 million pounds worth was being exported annually.

In the Eastern Region, there are two of Britain's main refineries, at Shell Haven and Coryton.

The Shell Refining and Marketing Co. Ltd. has been established at Shell Haven (the place name, strangely enough, has nothing to do with the Company, and is shown on maps as early as 1577) since 1916, when a single distillation unit operated on a 100-acre site. To-day the refinery covers an area of 350 acres, with a further 650 acres earmarked for further development.

The present throughput of the refinery is about four million tons a year. In addition to its main products of blended petrol and jet fuels (amounting to 310,000,000 gallons a year) and lubricating oils, the Shell Haven refinery produces each year 165 million gallons of diesel fuels and 21 million gallons of lubricating oils. It also produces 240,000 tons of bitumen, which has a wide variety of uses in industry, aerodrome runways, sea-walls, irrigation canals and reservoirs.

The Coryton Refinery being operated by the Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd., is now nearing completion and it is anticipated that approximately 900,000 tons of oil a year will be processed at the refinery.

It was singularly unfortunate that on January 31, 1953, which was the first night that the first producing unit came " on stream," the East Coast floods breached the ancient sea wall to put the Coryton site under water. Production was begun again within 21 days, and has been gradually extended since then.

Quantity and quality at Coryton should be increased by the use

CONTENTS

	Page
New and Traditional Industries Operate Side-by-Side in the Eastern Region	37
New Board of Trade Reference to Monopolies Commission	41
Home News Section	
Changes in Purchase Tax Regulations. Minister of State in South America. New Controller Appointed in the North Western Region	42
Review of Productivity in the Furniture Industry. Gold and Dollar and E.P.U. Position in December. Retail Course for Senior Management. Yarn Production in the Cotton Industry	43
Open Individual Licences for Ferro-Alloys and Calcium Silicide. Imports of Plywood, Laminboard, Blockboard and Battenboard. Import of Samples to Promote United Kingdom Export Trade. Exhibition of Factory Equipment. Business Efficiency Displays for 1954. Reduction in Selling Prices for Tungsten Ores	44
Censuses of Production Show Expansion and Change in United Kingdom Industry	45
Registrations of British and Foreign Films. Exempted Dealers in Securities. Patents Act, 1949	48
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Parcel Post to Cyprus. Export of Home-Grown Grain other than for Seed. Surface Mails to the American Continent. British Standards	49
Forthcoming Government Auction Sales	51
Some Recent Publications Received	52
Overseas Trade Section	
Post-War Development in Sicily has Interest for United Kingdom Exporters	53
German Supplementary Law on Compensation for Nazi Victims. Marine Insurance Rates in British Columbia	54
TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	
Japan and Burma	54
INFORMATION FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS	55
TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS	
Commercial Travellers' Samples for the United States. "Made in Canada" Rulings. Republic of Panama Customs Tariff Amendments; Import Regulations for Cigarettes. Argentina: Exchange Permits for Spare Parts for Industrial Machines	58
Token Exports to France	59
Indian Import Trade Control. Indian Tariff Commission Inquiries. Drugs Rules Amendments. Import Licensing Regulations in British Colonies	60
Mexican Customs Tariff Amendments.	62
Southern Rhodesia Rebate of Customs Duties. Insurance of Imports into Pakistan	63
New Zealand Customs Decisions; Import Licensing Exemptions; Import Licensing Amendment; Customs Tariff Amendment. Certification of Imports into Syria. Syrian Import Licensing Regulations. Jordanian Customs Tariff. Union of South Africa: Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes	64
EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS	67

Business Men Going Abroad

THE EXPORT Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, works in collaboration with officers stationed in every part of the world.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in Commonwealth Countries and the Colonial Empire, and Commercial Diplomatic Officers in foreign countries, may be found at every important centre of industry and commerce. They can do much for the visitor by giving him impartial advice on local conditions and on the hundred-and-one problems which the visitor is likely to encounter.

The overseas officer is always anxious to see the United Kingdom business man visiting his area and to help him to make his journey profitable.

of a new air-lift thermofor catalytic cracking plant. With the new unit, which is the first to be installed in Europe, air replaces the mechanical methods of raising the catalyst used in earlier designs. Circulation is at the rate of several hundred tons of catalyst an hour. The catalytic cracking plant is 272 ft. high, and its foundations called for the sinking of 380 steel and concrete piles, some of them sixty feet deep.

Hats

In the manufacture of personal wearing apparel there are two main commodities in production in the Eastern Region—hats and shoes.

The hat industry in the Region is to-day almost exclusively confined to the manufacture of ladies' hats at Luton, although up to the outbreak of the war, scattered units of manufacture were to be found in a number of surrounding districts, particularly at Dunstable and St. Albans.

The industry, which was developed at Luton during the 19th century, is still in some ways reminiscent of the old straw-plaiting industry which was a feature of 18th century South Bedfordshire and which was mainly carried out in the home. Chiefly on that account it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain exactly how many people are to-day engaged in the industry. The most recent Ministry of Labour estimate puts the figure at between five and six thousand—just about half the total number employed during the peak period before the war.

The reputation of Luton's hat industry has largely been built up on the manufacture of straw hats—and it is in the material rather than the method of manufacture, that the contrast is provided between the post-war and pre-war eras.

Again, although no accurate figures of production are available for Luton hats, it seems certain that straw hat manufacture now represents only a very small percentage of output—the greater part being devoted to the manufacture of ladies' felt hats.

Two factors have materially affected the economy of post-war trade in the hat industry in Luton—the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1952, with the consequent added interest which Her Majesty has stimulated in fashions, and also the holding of the first post-war "Easter Bonnet Parade" of hats in 1953, which will almost certainly now become an annual feature.

Although it is no longer usual, as it was up to the outbreak of the war, to see women walking from the factories to their homes with bundles of felt, trimmings, etc., a large number of those in the industry still carry out their work either in very small family units of half-a-dozen, or even fewer. Although, in the main, special workshops are used by these family units, there are still a number who carry on the work at their homes.

Generally speaking, there has been no attempt at mass production of hats, for the industry is dependent more on the whims of fashion consciousness than the necessity for the purchase of headgear. From the industry's point of view an unfortunate war-time and early post-war trend was the wearing of head-scarves, but this trend has now been retarded, and the industry in Luton is at present going through its most prosperous period since the end of the war.

Shoes

There are two distinct types of manufacture of shoes in the Eastern Region—the quality and traditional type of ladies' fashion shoes and children's shoes on the one hand, and the mass produced shoe on the other.

A high percentage of all the shoes exported from this country are

"Let Us Face the Blunt Truth"

The United Kingdom is still holding her own share of the world trade but no more than holding it. Let us face the blunt truth. If we are doing well we are not doing well enough, even at a moment when many factors . . . are operating in our favour.

—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, on November 5, 1953.

made by the British Bata Shoe Company Ltd., whose main factory is at East Tilbury. This company's export figure of over four and a half million pairs annually, has risen from 426,667 pairs in 1946 to the present figure at an average rate of more than half a million pairs a year. This has been achieved in face of increasing market difficulties in recent years, but the company has maintained its sales and found new outlets for its ever-increasing production. To do this members of the top management have personally gone overseas to investigate new markets and to get fresh custom in old and established markets. Market research has been carried out and the company produces and develops special shoes and shoe styles for particular markets.

To meet the needs of world markets the number of designs which the company introduces each year is in the neighbourhood of 300. As the factory works a five-day week for 50 weeks of the year, this is an average of one new design every working day. For the Middle East the experts at East Tilbury, have from one basic theme much in demand, produced a complete range of men's rubber shoes. The original from which the range started was a simple pull-on rubber slipper.

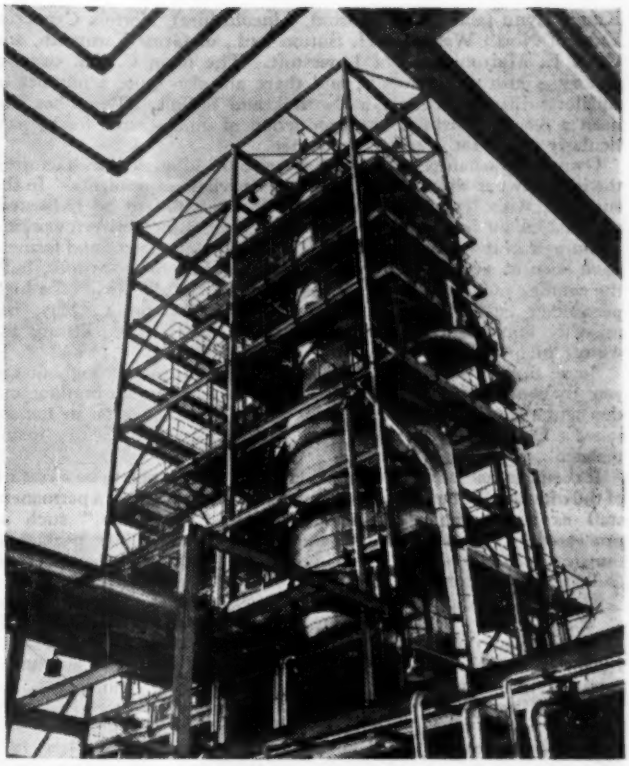
British Bata has pioneered many innovations in British footwear, most popular of which is the California construction shoe. Introduced shortly after the war, this construction is now the most popular for women's light shoes and is being used by many manufacturers to-day. Men's and children's styles followed the introduction of the women's shoes.

Norwich has long boasted its reputation of producing high quality ladies' fashion shoes. One of the first, if not the first British shoe factory was established by James Southall & Co. Ltd., in 1792, a firm still prominent in the industry in Norwich. Prior to that date the industry was a domestic one, with a history stretching back over many hundreds of years.

To-day there are over 30 factories in Norwich, employing among them over 9,000 people, and having a turnover of some 7,000,000 pairs of shoes a year.

One of the happiest features of the industry in the city since the war is that the demand for its products has been so great that there has been no suggestion of the return to seasonal recessions—an almost regular occurrence right up to the outbreak of the war. There are, no doubt, many reasons for this stabilization of employment, an important one being the demand during the winter months for bootees—a line of footwear not manufactured in Norwich before the war.

Soles being moulded at the British Bata Shoe Company Ltd., East Tilbury



The vacuum flashing column at the Shell Haven refinery

While, generally speaking, methods of manufacture in Norwich have not departed from the traditional ways to any startling extent, new ideas and new materials have gradually been introduced. In the main, leather is still used for the walking-out shoe, but new synthetic materials are being used for the soles.

Exports of shoes from Norwich have tended to fluctuate. In the 1920's approximately 50 per cent. was exported, mainly to Europe, but the introduction of tariffs gradually caused these markets to close, and by the outbreak of the war there was practically no export business at all. After the war, Australia and South Africa were ready markets, but tariff restrictions again cut down the exports. These markets have gradually been easing, however, and to-day approximately 10 per cent. of the city's output of footwear is exported.

An isolated centre of the shoe industry is to be found at St. Albans, where there is one firm producing ladies' fashion shoes and another producing children's shoes. Both have been manufacturing for the home market since the war, and although a minor recession in the trade in 1950 had a slight effect, output in both cases has continued to increase.

The Canning Industry

As the Eastern Region contains an abundance of fertile arable land producing a large percentage of Britain's fruits and vegetables, it was almost inevitable that the canning industry should have made this area of England one of its main centres. There is, however, no real concentration of the industry in any one district, and mainly it is the villages and small towns which house the canning factories.

Among the canning factories in the Eastern Region are those with such household names as Smedley Ltd., of Wisbech, Chivers & Sons Ltd., of Histon, near Cambridge, Lincolnshire Canners Ltd., of

King's Lynn (and also of Boston, Lincolnshire), Norfolk Canneries Ltd., of North Walsham, H. Sutton Ltd., of Great Yarmouth, and C. & E. Morton Ltd., of Lowestoft. The main C.W.S. canning factory is also at Lowestoft, and there are also quite a number of smaller firms, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk. There has also been a recent growth in the production of quick-frozen foods, particularly fruits, for deep-freeze storage.

Owing to the nature of the work and also the location of the factories, the industry has always had to contend with labour problems. In the summer, with fruit to be picked and vegetables to be harvested, seasonal labour has had the opportunity of choosing between working indoors or in the open air, and both factory management and farmers have been eager to engage all available hands. In the winter, both the canning factories and the farms have traditionally stood off a high percentage of the summer labour force, and in pre-war days the majority of the smaller canning factories closed down during the winter months.

Some firms have managed to keep in production throughout the year by concentrating during the winter months on jam bottling and the canning of such preserved commodities as sphagetti in tomato sauce. Otherwise the main work has been general factory maintenance.

It seems inevitable that seasonal labour will continue to be a feature of the industry, but an effort is being made to keep as large a permanent staff as is economically possible. More "dry packs," such as processed peas, haricot beans and various commodities packed in tomato sauce are being canned during the winter months. Certain fruits from overseas are also canned during this period.

Most of the factories have extended their output since the war, but a comparatively small amount of canned goods are exported. Smedley's have this year shipped frozen raspberries overseas, including 1,000 tons to the United States, while there has been a gradual extension of exports by C. & E. Morton Ltd., of Lowestoft.

New methods have been introduced in nearly all factories, and there is an interesting example at Norfolk Canneries Ltd., where maximum output before the war was 120 cans a minute, and where to-day it is 600 cans a minute. For handling peas the firm was the first to introduce the combine pea harvester to Europe. The combine, which gathers up the peas, shells them and then scatters the pods and haulm ready for ploughing in, is capable of covering five miles a day. A radio-telephone system links up the harvesting field with the cleaning factory at Fakenham, eight miles away, and with the main canning factory at North Walsham, more than thirty miles away, and this enables notice of any breakdown to be given to the management immediately. The new cleaning factory (completed this year) has brought this part of the process as near as possible to the harvesting fields, so that there is a considerable lessening of the risk of disease to the vegetable.

The firm has also introduced the bulk handling of shelled peas, by transporting them in completely covered-in stainless steel transport lorries, capable of holding six tons.

At the canning factory, extension to premises and modernization of plant has been carried out, and as far as is possible, all perishable vegetables and fruits are canned the same day they arrive at the factory. Cold storage, with ultra-violet ray preservative treatment, is provided for those commodities which cannot be canned the same day.

Agriculture—the Region's Biggest Industry

The Eastern Province (this covers the standard Eastern Region plus the Soke of Peterborough, the Metropolitan areas of Hertfordshire and Essex, and a small portion of South Lincolnshire) is the largest and most important agricultural area in England and Wales on an acreage basis, since it contains nearly a quarter of the total arable acreage and 40 per cent. of the total market gardening acreage. Production of wheat is about 30 per cent. of the total crop acreage for the whole country with barley about 40 per cent., sugar beet 60 per cent., and potatoes 27 per cent., with nearly half the brussels sprouts and peas, over half the carrots and three-quarters of the onions grown in the country. Small fruit is also important since nearly half the blackcurrants and over half the strawberries are grown here.

Among the many changes which have affected farming in the Region since the pre-war era, the successful war-time efforts to put back into production derelict farms and bushland are still continuing with the reclamation of heath and marshland.

The eclipse of the sheep in this once famous wool producing area was partly due to the war ploughing programme resulting in a loss of grassland and rough grazing, but in certain areas sheep are slowly returning. On the other hand, the number of pigs has increased considerably. Dairy cows are, as before the war, more predominant than beef cattle, and in spite of the fact that there are 800 less milk producers than in 1949, total milk yield has increased, due mainly to improved stock management and breeding. The large increase in T.T. licences and attested cattle has resulted in much more high quality milk. Nearly all milking is now by machine, and the approval in 1949 of chemical sterilization of equipment in lieu of steam or boiling water, together with the increase of in-churn milking and cooling, have led to smaller capital outlay for the small producer.

The world shortage of high protein feeding stuffs has meant an increase of home produced equivalents. The increased acreages of lucerne and the introduction of grass drying plants have produced feed some £10 to £15 cheaper than the imported product. Tremendous strides have also been made in the production of silage and home-grown cereal feed previously imported from abroad. In Norfolk approximately 30 per cent. of grassland and 75 per cent. of rough grazing were ploughed up during the war and yet livestock increased by 10 per cent. These figures serve to show how greatly improved grass husbandry has produced much richer feed and thereby increased the number of stock per acre figure.

Each year new developments in beet, potato and combine harvesters, hay balers, etc., assist the farmer to handle mechanically his harvest. Nevertheless, the rapid increased use of the combine has been so great that acute problems in grain storage have had to be faced and in some cases are still unresolved.

The decline of the horse has, like the sheep, had its effect on what was once known as the old four-course rotation of roots—barley—seeds—wheat. The sheep fold roots and horse seeds such as red clover have lost their place to heavily manured crops of sugar beet and drying, canning, and feed peas. Previously considered bad husbandry, it is now common practice for two corn crops to follow beet. The development of new cereal varieties giving increased yield and quality has been extensive and, though by popular conception the farmer is very conservative, a glance at the varieties of cereals grown will show that by far the greatest acreages are of the latest variety commercially available. Wheat acreages have increased considerably and barley acreage figures are still extremely high.

Technical services available to the farmer increased considerably when in 1946 the National Agricultural Advisory Service was formed. This comprehensive service deals with all aspects of farming and works in partnership with the County Agricultural Executive Committees, thus a combination of practical farmers with paid advisory staffs have the greatest possible importance in bringing about a general rise in farming standards. The only exceptions to the technical service supplied by N.A.A.S. are (1) agricultural economic advice which is provided by staffs attached to universities and colleges; (2) animal health and all measures for prevention, control and eradication of animal disease which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Service; and (3) estate management where the responsibility for promoting good estate management by owners of agricultural land, including owner-occupiers, is that of the Ministry's Agricultural Land Service.

A very high percentage of the Agricultural Research Stations are located in the Region and their work results in a flow of technical and scientific advice which is of great importance in increasing the efficiency of British farming and, in many cases, that of farmers throughout the world.

It is probably true to say that in this area the drift from the land to the town is less marked than in other areas, and also that most town dwellers show a keen interest in things agricultural, a point borne out by the exceptionally high attendance figures at the county agricultural shows and smaller agricultural, horse and flower shows and gymkhanas.

Schemes such as those run by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Essex Agricultural Executive Committee at their training hostel at Braintree are attracting many town boys to the land, and from this centre alone, although relatively in its infancy, some 114 boys have already been trained.

In the field of agricultural export, other than that of stock and machinery, a little seed potato, barley, and other seed are exported, especially East Anglian broad red clover which is much in demand, having won numerous awards at shows overseas.

The problem of soil treatment varies greatly even within counties for within the Region the types range from the black rich soil of the Fens to the light lands of the Breckland and the heavy London clays of South Essex.

The shortage of natural manure due to the increase in arable

The Fordson Major tractor and the Robot 3-row potato planter with fertilizer attachment

Designed for work in row crops such as sugar cane, coffee, hops and raspberries, the Platypus tractor is made by Rotary Hoes Ltd., East Horndon, Essex

acreages and the growing realization of the need for fertilization has led to a tremendous increase in the use of artificials.

The increase in head of poultry since the war has been exceptional and the general farmer has raised to a very high degree the efficiency of production and size of flock by adopting the methods of closely confining his laying birds in deep-litter houses, batteries and hen yards—previously only used by the specialist.

Gradually the farmer is increasing his productivity. Time and motion study in his dairy has led to savings in time and manpower. Mechanical handling on the farm, greater planning, new varieties, new methods, all of these combine to make the industry efficient and thus in turn lead to greater self-sufficiency.

New Board of Trade Reference to Monopolies Commission

A NEW reference has been made to the Monopolies Commission: they are to report on the supply in central Scotland* of sand and gravel suitable for building or civil engineering purposes. Their report is to cover both the facts of the matter and the bearing of the facts on the public interest.

Any person or organization wishing to offer evidence on this subject should write to the Secretary of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, 3 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Reports of the Commission have already been published on the subjects of dental goods, cast iron rainwater goods, electric lamps, insulated electric wires and cables, insulin, matches and match-making machinery, and imported timber. The Commission's report on calico printing has been received by the Board of Trade and awaits publication.

Apart from the requirement for a report under Section 15 of the Monopolies Act about the general effect on the public interest of certain widely prevalent discriminatory practices, the other subjects at present before the Commission are :—

semi-manufactures of copper and copper-based alloys
certain electrical and allied machinery and plant
pneumatic tyres
buildings in the Greater London area
hard fibre cordage
linoleum.

* Broadly speaking, the relevant area extends from either side of the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. It is defined in the reference as :—

"The whole of the Counties of Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Fife, Kinross, Lanark, Midlothian, Perth, Renfrew, Stirling and West Lothian; the County of Argyll excluding the Islands; and the County of Ayr excluding the area lying south of the main road, classified as A.70, which runs from Ayr to Edinburgh through Coylton, Cumnock and Muirkirk (but including the whole Burgh of Ayr)."

HOME NEWS SECTION

Changes in Purchase Tax Regulations

BEFORE leaving for Australia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorized changes in Purchase Tax. They are contained in Treasury Purchase Tax (No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3) Orders, 1954, which came into operation on January 6. They will be subject in due course to the normal Parliamentary procedure. Full instructions are being sent by the Customs to all registered traders concerned. Copies of the Treasury Orders are obtainable, price 2d. each (by post 3½d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Owing to the fact that Purchase Tax is collected periodically in arrear, the above changes will not affect the Revenue out-turn in the present financial year. Their net cost to the Exchequer in a full year is estimated at about £2 million.

The following are extracts from the Customs and Excise Notice No. 789, showing the goods affected :—

3. *Goods Exempted from Tax*

Parts of and fittings for umbrellas, sunshades, walking sticks and canes. The provision of the Tax Schedule (Group 21 (*c*)) whereby the rate of 75 per cent. was chargeable on these goods is cancelled and they become free of tax unless chargeable under another Group. Ivory handles, for example, remain chargeable under Group 28.

4. *Goods to be Taxed at 25 per cent.*

Fabric lamp shades.—These were hitherto chargeable at 50 per cent. under Group 5. They are now excluded from this charge and are chargeable under Group 14.

Floor coverings, viz., tiles, strips and blocks of a kind suitable for laying on or fixing to floors or sub-floors, not of metal, and of a thickness (excluding any backing) of less than ½ in. or, if of wood or cork, of less than ¼ in. This charge supersedes the exemption in Group 9 (*a*) (ii), which is cancelled, and extends to stair risers and treads, nosings, covings, edging strips, etc. (Metal varieties of these goods, if of a kind suitable for domestic or office purposes, will be chargeable under Group 11 (*a*).)

Washing machines which are designed for heating water by electricity or gas but which are not otherwise designed for operation by electricity or gas.—These were hitherto chargeable at 50 per cent. under Group 12 (*a*) (i). Motor-driven washing machines remain chargeable at 50 per cent.

5. *Goods to be Taxed at 50 per cent.*

Mirrors, whether framed or not (including toilet mirrors).—These were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Groups II (*c*) and 31 (*a*).

Electric space heaters and electric water heaters.—These were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 12 (*b*) (i).

Garden ornaments.—These were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 16 (*c*).

Clocks and watches and cases for and accessories to clocks and watches, being articles made wholly or partly of precious metal.—These were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 17 (*a*) (ii) and Group 17 (*c*) (ii). See paragraph 6 below as regards articles of rolled gold or rolled silver.

Walking sticks and canes of the kind hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 21 (*b*) (ii).

Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs, figures, busts, reliefs, vases, and similar articles of the kinds hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 25 (*a*) *except pictorial calendars, picture postcards and pictorial letter cards.* The articles excluded from this relief remain chargeable at 75 per cent. unless chargeable at 25 per cent. as greeting cards under Group 34 (*d*) or at 50 per cent. as reproductions of pictures, etc., executed more than 100 years ago.

See also paragraph 6 below as regards figures.

Jewellery and imitation jewellery of the kinds hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under Group 26.

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, being articles made wholly or partly of precious metal.—These were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent.

(*Continued at foot of next colum*)

Minister of State in South America

THE Minister of State, Board of Trade, Mr. D. Heathcoat Amory, who is at present visiting South America, met the Brazilian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance in Rio de Janeiro on Monday and later had a meeting with Brazilian business men.

On Tuesday he arranged to hold a press conference, attend a luncheon with the British Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro, and, after a call on the President of Brazil, to leave for Sao Paulo. Here he was to hold a further press conference on Wednesday, meet the Councils of the Commercial Association and Federation of Industries, and visit the site of the Brazilian Fourth Centenary Exhibition and International Trade Fair which is being held later in the year.

His engagements on Thursday included a call on the State Secretary for Labour, Industry and Commerce and a meeting with members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil.

New Controller Appointed in the North-Western Region

MR. E. J. HOLFORD-STREVENS, C.B.E., the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply Controller for the North-Western Region, is retiring to-day and will be succeeded by Mr. R. J. Forbes, hitherto Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply Controller, Eastern Region.

Exporters—

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organisation are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas. His name and address appeared on page 1300 of our issue of December 19, 1953.

Changes in Purchase Tax—(*Continued*)

under Group 27. Toilet requisites of precious metal within Group 31 (*a*) remain chargeable at 75 per cent.

See paragraph 6 below as regards articles of rolled gold or rolled silver.

Articles made wholly or partly of ivory, mother-of-pearl and other precious or semi-precious material specified in Group 28 (*a*) *and* 28 (*b*).—These articles were hitherto chargeable at 75 per cent. under that Group. Toilet requisites within Group 31 (*a*) which incorporate these materials remain chargeable at 75 per cent.

6. *Adjustments of Classification*

Rolled gold and rolled silver.—The definition of precious metal for Purchase Tax purposes in Groups 17 and 27 has been amended to exclude " base metal which is coated or plated with precious metal." Articles made wholly or partly of rolled gold or rolled silver (i.e., precious metal rolled on base metal) will now be taxable at the same rate as similar articles of electro-plated base metal instead of, as hitherto at the same rate as articles of precious metal alloy.

Figures, busts and similar articles.—Group 25 has been amended to exclude figures, busts and similar articles (except vases) which are comprised in other Groups. An article such as a corkscrew (Group 11), a lamp stand (Group 14) or an inkstand (Group 34) will not now attract a higher rate of tax than would otherwise be chargeable, solely because it is in the form of a figure or bust. But statuettes, busts and similar ornaments will remain chargeable under Group 25 at the new rate of 50 per cent.

Elastic fabrics.—Group 6 (*c*) has been amended to make it clear that the exemptions provided thereunder for certain kinds of tissues and fabrics do not apply to elastic fabrics. In general, elastic fabrics over 3 in. in width are chargeable at 50 per cent. (subject to D relief) and those up to 3 in. in width at 25 per cent.

Review of Productivity in the Furniture Industry

THE latest of the series of Productivity Reviews published by the British Productivity Council deals with furniture. The present investigation has been undertaken to record steps taken to increase productivity in the industry since the war. Close contact was established with the aeronautical engineering industry during the war. The experience gained in manufacturing gliders and Mosquito aircraft was technically valuable, but the main effect was felt in the organisation of the industry. A forward move was the setting up of the Joint Industrial Council, representing the workers' and the employers' interests. Another was the setting up of the Furniture Development Council in accordance with the recommendations of the Government Working Party.

In an industry such as furniture, which is changing from craft to factory, there has naturally been a great deal of experiment in systems of production. Indeed, it is only lately that careful planning of production, the close control of progressing, the use of handling equipment of various kinds, including conveyors, attention to lay-out to make possible a flow of production throughout the plant, and detailed costs analysis, has been employed at all generally.

Costing Methods

The recent introduction of the " D " Scheme for assessing purchase tax has caused manufacturers to give the closest attention to costing. The Development Council has already appointed a costing adviser who is available to visit furniture firms and give advice on costing methods suitable for them. A check on costs indicates which departments need the attention of the methods engineer. It is thus logical that the Development Council, in compiling a list of consultants qualified to give advice to firms in the industry, should have considered the inclusion of one or two methods engineers on its staff.

The Furniture Productivity Team recommended the industry " to realise that methods engineering is the detailed accurate analysis of the factors which make up our production problems; . . . that to make full use of methods engineering it must be applied from the design stage, and therefore the cycle of operations must be planned in detail before production begins."

Many companies have taken note of this recommendation and the study of methods of manufacture has become much more common in recent years, particularly in considering how suitable new designs are for production. Where design and ease of manufacture have been successfully married, as in a number of firms to-day, the resultant product is both attractive and economical in production and has brought steady business to the manufacturers. The current demand for changes of design by no means rules out the simplification and standardization of components ; to reconcile them offers a challenge to ingenuity, which makers will undoubtedly meet.

Great attention has been paid recently to factory layout and materials handling. It was in the latter field that the Productivity Team suggested substantial advances to be possible. Many firms have reorganized their layouts and have installed various types of handling equipment. Each firm has its own circumstances and there is need for constant review of the methods used. One company, for example, has installed every type of handling equipment throughout the plant ; a second has installed pendulum conveyors for drying the furniture after it has been sprayed ; another uses trolleys of one kind or another; and yet another has all the stages of manufacture arranged in sequence throughout a long workshop so that handling becomes the simple matter of moving the article a few yards to the position where the next process is being performed.

Numerous long-term projects have been undertaken by the F.D.C. Research Department. The main fields for further research in view are economy of spray polishing, sinking of lacquers, preparation of timber for polishing, the use of less-well-known timbers, and long-term tests on furniture in homes.

Evidence available seems to suggest that there is a big potential market for well-made furniture if it can be produced at lower prices. The purpose of increasing the productivity of the industry is to achieve that object. The Review is a challenge to the furniture industry to improve its methods still further.

Copies of the Review of Productivity in the Furniture Industry are obtainable, price 2s. each, net, from the British Productivity Council, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Gold and Dollar and E.P.U. Position in December

DURING December the Sterling Area had a gold and dollar deficit of $43 million. The gold and dollar reserves, therefore, stood at $2,518 million at December 31.

The above deficit arose after taking account of :—

receipts from the United States during the month of $20 million as Defence Aid ;

receipt from the European Payments Union of $4 million, representing that part of the November surplus of £3·2 million which was settled in gold or dollars ; and

payment of $181 million on December 31 in service of the United States and Canadian Lines of Credit, the United States Lend-Lease Loan and the E.R.P. Loan.

Provisional E.P.U. Result

On the provisional figures for the month, the United Kingdom had a deficit in December with the European Payments Union of £3·1 million, which will fall to be settled in January, as to 50 per cent. in gold or dollars and as to 50 per cent. by increase of debt to the Union.

Retail Course for Senior Management

THE residential courses which the Council of Industrial Design has organized over the past four years have been addressed primarily to salesmen. This year, a new course for senior representatives of retail management—directors, buyers and department managers—is to be held. This follows suggestions from many quarters, for with the growing public acceptance of new ideas in furniture and furnishings, questions of design are becoming important matters of company policy to be discussed at higher business levels.

This course, on furniture and furnishings, will be held at Attingham Park, near Shrewsbury, from February 8–12. The programme has been planned to cover the wider aspects of design policy and to include talks on display and co-ordination of merchandize between departments. A feature of the course will be the open forum in which members of manufacturing firms will be invited to take part. A special exhibition of furniture, fabrics, light fittings and accessories will be staged during the course.

Firms wishing to send one or more senior representatives should apply to Miss Jean Stewart, Retail Officer, Council of Industrial Design, Tilbury House, Petty France, London, S.W.1. Accommodation is limited and applications will be accepted in the order received. The inclusive charge per head is £7 17s. 6d.

Yarn Production in the Cotton Industry

PRODUCTION of cotton, spun rayon and mixture yarn for the week ended December 12, 1953, was 20·82 million lbs., compared with 20·84 million lbs. for the previous week and 17·74 million lbs. for the corresponding week of 1952.

STAFF RETIREMENT

RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR WHOLE-TIME DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS

STAFF PENSION SCHEMES STAFF PROVIDENT FUNDS

STAFF GROUP LIFE ASSURANCE

PENSION SCHEMES FOR INDIVIDUALS

A representative with specialised knowledge of Superannuation Schemes in all aspects is available to call, by appointment, in any part of the United Kingdom

WALTER POLLARD (INSURANCE) LTD.

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Open Individual Licences for Ferro-Alloys and Calcium Silicide

IN Notice to Importers No. 522 the Board of Trade announced the arrangements for licensing imports of ferro-alloys and calcium silicide on private account.

2. They now announce in Notice to Importers No. 624 that Open Individual Licences will be issued for imports of calcium-silicide and unwrought ferro-chrome, ferro-silicon, ferro-silicon-chrome and silico-manganese which are consigned from and originate in any country other than :—

Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Somaliland, Germany (Russian Zone), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peria (Iran), Philippines, Poland, Roumania, Tangier, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

3. Applications should be submitted on form ILB/A to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 43 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1. Page 1 of the application form should be completed and the name and full postal address of the applicant, his reference number and the description of the goods should be inserted on page 3 and the following pages. The remaining spaces on the form should be left blank. Applications should be accompanied by an undertaking in the form below on the importer's own headed letter paper and signed by a responsible person whose status should be given (e.g. in the case of a firm the proprietor or a partner, in the case of a company a Director or the Secretary).

FORM OF UNDERTAKING.

In the event of an import licence being granted in respect of my/our application reference number ..... dated ..... to import ..... from certain countries as defined in Notice to Importers No. 624, I/we undertake to furnish to the Ministry of Supply (Iron and Steel Division), (IS4a), Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2, at monthly intervals details of the quantity, grade, value and sources of supply of imports of each material effected under this licence.

4. As an interim measure some importers have received specific licences so that they can continue trading. Such importers are not, of course, precluded from applying forthwith in accordance with paragraph 3 for Open Individual Licences. Unlike the specific licences whose period of validity was limited, the Open Individual Licences will be valid without limit as to quantity, value or period of validity. The Board of Trade, however, reserve the right to withdraw or revoke these licences if necessary.

5. No changes have been made in the arrangements for import of ferro-alloys and calcium silicide from countries other than those to which this Notice applies, i.e. applications for licences to import specified quantities will be considered individually.

Imports of Plywood, Laminboard, Blockboard and Battenboard

THE Board of Trade announce in Notice to Importers No. 623 that they are now prepared to consider applications for Open Individual Licences from any firm wishing to import plywood, laminboard, blockboard or battenboard originating in and consigned from countries other than the following :—

(a) The Scheduled Territories, Muscat and Oman. (The Scheduled Territories at present comprise the British Commonwealth (except Canada), British Trust Territories, British Protectorates and Protected States, Burma, The Irish Republic, Iceland, Iraq, Jordan and Libya) ;

(b) Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Somaliland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Tangier, United States of America, Venezuela.

2. The licences issued will not be limited in quantity or value and will be valid for imports during the period March 1, 1954, to February 28, 1955. Until February 28, 1954, specific import licences will continue to be issued in proportion to the applicant's purchases from National Stock.

3. Applications should be made on Form ILB/A and sent to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, 43 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1. Page 1 of the form should be completed, but page 2 may be left blank and on page 3 and following pages applicants should fill in only their Name and Full Postal Address, the applicant's Reference Number and the Description of Goods.

4. Plywood, laminboard, blockboard or battenboard originating in and consigned from the Scheduled Territories, Muscat and Oman are already admissible under the Open General Licence and individual import licences are not required.

5. Applications to import these goods from the countries mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 above should continue to be sent to the Ministry of Materials, Timber Directorate, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Importers are advised that the Timber Directorate will advise the Board of Trade to issue import licences only where they are satisfied that the material is for an essential use and that it is impracticable to obtain it from any other source.

Import of Samples to Promote U.K. Export Trade

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued a revised edition (dated September 1953) of their Notice No. 118, which explains the facilities available to the export trade for the importation, free of duty and Purchase Tax, of bona fide samples of foreign-made goods required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom.

Copies of the revised Notice can be obtained from any Collector of Customs and Excise, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Exhibition of Factory Equipment

OVER 100 exhibitors from all parts of Great Britain have booked space for the second National Factory Equipment Exhibition, to be held at the Horticultural Halls, Vincent Square and Greycoat Street, Westminster, London, from March 22 to 26.

On show will be fork-lift trucks, power-operated jacks, machines for packing, tying and labelling cartons and boxes, new types of storage racks for factories, a display of office equipment of all kinds together with office systems to simplify the most complex of filing operations in addition to internal call systems and a variety of canteen equipment. Several items of equipment in each range will be completely new, and will not previously have been shown at any trade exhibition.

Lord Rochdale, the newly elected President of the National Union of Manufacturers and a well-known industrialist, will open the exhibition. The Duke of Edinburgh, who visited the first National Factory Equipment Exhibition last year, has consented to become its patron for 1954.

Business Efficiency Displays for 1954

THE 1954 national Business Efficiency Exhibition will be held at the City Hall, Manchester, from September 27 to October 2, the Office Appliance and Business Equipment Trades Association announce.

So far scheduled by the Association for the coming year are a regional exhibition at Fenton Street Barracks, Leeds, from February 23 to 26, and a major section at Olympia during the British Industries Fair, from May 3 to 14.

Some 54 firms will be taking part in the Leeds exhibition, which will be rather larger than the Association's normal regional exhibitions as the hall available is bigger. It will be the first display organized by the Association in the city since before the war.

At the B.I.F. the office equipment section will be in the Grand Hall at Olympia. Stand distribution has not yet been completed.

Reduction in Selling Prices for Tungsten Ores

THE Ministry of Materials announce that from January 5, 1954, their selling prices for tungsten ores of standard 65 per cent. grade and ordinary quality are reduced as follows :—

Wolframite from 185s. to 165s.
Scheelite from 170s. to 150s.

per long ton unit delivered consumers' works.

Censuses of Production Show Expansion and Change in United Kingdom Industry

"Censuses of Production for 1950, 1949 and 1948. Summary Tables—Part I" were published this week by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s.

SUBSTANTIAL changes and developments have occurred since before the war in the field of industrial production in the United Kingdom. Employment in manufacturing industry has increased by a third and some four-fifths of the additional employees have been absorbed in the engineering, vehicles and metal trades. There has been a shift towards larger units of production, with an increase in the number of larger establishments which account for a greater proportion of production. On the average, three more out of every hundred employees in manufacturing industry are now engaged on administrative, technical and clerical work compared with before the war.

These are some of the facts which can be deduced from the first part of summary tables, now published by the Stationery Office, of information collected in the Censuses of Production for the post-war years 1950, 1949 and 1948, with corresponding figures for 1935 where available. The published volume contains three tables. In Table 1 a general summary is given, arranged by trades and Standard Industrial Classification orders, for both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing trades and, as far as possible, for all four years. In Table 2 the information is analyzed by size of establishment, the analysis being in three parts—for total manufacturing industry, for mining and quarrying (other than coal) and for building and contracting. Only the years 1949 and 1948 are included in Table 2; differences in the scope of the censuses for 1950 and for 1935 made it impossible to include comprehensive information for those years, although some information for 1935 is given later in this article. In Table 3 information is analysed by country for 1950 and by standard region for 1949 and 1948, separate analyses being given for the total for manufacturing trades and for each of four groups of non-manufacturing trades; it was not possible to include information for 1935. Additional subjects were covered in the post-war censuses (e.g. wages and salaries, capital expenditure, and stocks) and the data have been included where possible in the tables.

There have been several other changes affecting comparability in the censuses since 1935 and while the effects are not apparent when very broad movements are being examined, they should be borne in mind, particularly when considering detailed figures. For instance, the figures relate to the United Kingdom for every year except 1948, when no census was taken in Northern Ireland and the figures therefore are for Great Britain only. It is for this reason that many of the comparisons made later in the article between the years before the war and post-war years take 1949 as representing the post-war years. When using figures for 1950 it should be remembered that the census did not cover the building and contracting trades in that year, while certain trades which fell also within the scope of the census of distribution were only partially covered. Full details of the censuses, including definitions and changes, are given in the Introductory Notes published separately for each census.

Pattern of Employment

Figures of employment provide one of the more straight-forward pointers to development in industry since the units do not vary so much as do those, for example, for output or for capital expenditure in monetary terms. Employment in manufacturing trades in the "larger" establishments (employing more than ten persons) increased by nearly one-third between 1935 and 1949. In the small firms (employing 10 or fewer) of the manufacturing trades, employment was estimated to have decreased by about one-eighth to 420,000 in 1949. Table A, extracted from Table 1 of the Summary Tables, shows that employment in the larger establishments of the engineering, vehicles and metals trades increased by more than two-thirds and accounted for some 80 per cent. of the increased employment in the manufacturing trades. Details for individual trades show that shipbuilding doubled its labour force and that in the aircraft industry employment in larger establishments in 1949 was almost four times the 1935 figure. There was also a substantial increase of about 50 per cent. in employment in the building and contracting trades.

Table A. Employment in larger establishments in 1949 and 1935 (a)

Standard Industrial Classification Order and Trade	1949	1935	Change	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Manufacturing trades :—				
Order III Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	287	258	+ 29	+11
IV Chemicals and allied trades	347	207	+ 140	+68
V Metal manufacture	530	362	+ 168	+46
VI Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	1624	857	+ 767	+89
VII Vehicles	731	449	+ 282	+63
VIII Metal goods, not elsewhere specified	402	274	+ 128	+47
IX Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	113	70	+ 43	+61
X Textiles	936	1043	— 107	—10
XI Leather, leather goods and fur	58	59	— 1	— 2
XII Clothing	531	528	+ 3	+ 1
XIII Food, drink and tobacco	627	524	+ 103	+20
XIV Manufactures of wood and cork	236	206	+ 30	+15
XV Paper and printing	429	403	+ 26	+ 6
XVI Other manufacturing industries	200	125	+ 75	+60
TOTAL	7051	5376 (b)	+1675	+31
Non-manufacturing trades :—				
Order II Mining and quarrying	826	842	— 16	— 2
XVII Building and contracting	1297	821	+ 476	+58
XVIII Gas, electricity and water	343	258	+ 85	+33

(a) Excluding working proprietors in both years.
(b) Including a small unclassified element.

More "Larger" Establishments

It was not possible to produce comparable figures for 1935 in Tables 2 and 3. However, Table B below (which uses the 1949 figures from Table 2 and unpublished estimates for 1935) gives an indication of the extent of changes in the size structure of establishments in manufacturing industry.

Table B. Analysis by size of establishment in 1949 and 1935 (estimated) of number of establishments and employment in United Kingdom manufacturing trades

	1949		1935 (estimated)	
	Number	Employment	Number	Employment
		'000		'000
Small firms :—				
10 or fewer (a)	90,000	420	110,000	460
Larger establishments :—				
11–99	43,514	1,577	37,830	1,380
100–499	11,673	2,420	9,800	2,100
500–999	1,418	971	1,050	750
1,000 and over	891	2,081	540	1,150
	58,094 (b)	7,051 (b)	49,220	5,380

(a) For small firms the figures are estimated for both years and include an allowance for unsatisfactory returns.
(b) Including a small number of unclassified establishments.

The figures in this table are not completely comparable but the differences do not affect the broad picture. There appears to have been a general increase in the size of establishments and at the same

time a reduction in the total number. There was a substantial fall of 20,000 in the number of small firms, but an increase in all sizes of larger establishments, amounting in all to an additional 9,000.

Table C. Number of larger establishments and change in average size between 1949 and 1935 : Manufacturing trades

Standard Industrial Classification Order and Trade	Number of larger establishments		Average employment per establishment: 1949 as a percentage of 1935
	1949	Change since 1935	
Order III Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	2,875	— 181	118
IV Chemical and allied trades ...	2,326	+ 398	139
V Metal manufacture	2,051	+ 299	125
VI Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	8,105	+3586	106
VII Vehicles	3,760	+ 777	129
VIII Metal goods, not elsewhere specified	4,342	+1326	102
IX Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	1,299	+ 245	131
X Textiles	7,108	+ 153	88
XI Leather, leather goods and fur	1,035	— 37	101
XII Clothing	7,184	+ 468	94
XIII Food, drink and tobacco ...	7,687	+ 830	107
XIV Manufactures of wood and cork	4,299	+ 470	102
XV Paper and printing	4,426	— 2	106
XVI Other manufacturing industries	1,597	+ 544	106
TOTAL	58,094	+8876	111

Some two-thirds of the increased number of the larger establishments were in the engineering, vehicles and metals trades, where, as already mentioned, some four-fifths of the extra employees of 1949 were absorbed. The average size of larger establishments in the chemicals trades increased by as much as 40 per cent. between 1935 and 1949, but in textiles, where employment in larger establishments fell by over 100,000 between 1935 and 1949, the average size of establishments fell by 12 per cent.

Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees

The changing proportions of administrative, technical and clerical staff to the total numbers employed are shown in the table in the next column, extracted from Table 1.

In the larger establishments of manufacturing industry, 13 out of every 100 employees in 1935 were engaged on administrative, technical and clerical work ; in 1949 the proportion had risen to nearly 17 per cent. The interesting feature about this increase was that it occurred in all but two of the main sectors of manufacturing industry and that in six of the sectors it was the same as the average, i.e. 3 in every 100 employees. The upward trend in the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers is not, of course, peculiar to this country and might be regarded as a feature of modern industrial development. The influences affecting it include the increased mechanization of production processes and the accompanying emphasis on research and technical development, and also the managerial problems arising out of the increasing size of establishments, the adoption of more scientific management techniques, the increased attention to welfare facilities for employees, etc. Factors peculiar to the United Kingdom such as P.A.Y.E. also no doubt have had their influence. Despite changes in the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers since 1935 there still remained wide differences between industries. The highly technical chemicals and allied trades had the highest proportion in 1949, with as many as 28 in every 100. At the other end of the scale the proportion for the clothing trades was only 9 in every 100.

The proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers also varied substantially with the size of establishment. It was at its lowest (in 1949) for establishments in the range of 50–399 employees, where it was a little under 15 per 100 employees. For establishments smaller than this range, it was somewhat higher, at about 16 per cent., while for establishments larger than the range the proportion increased as the size of establishments increased until for really large firms it was in the region of 20 per cent.

Table D. Employment of administrative, technical and clerical staff : Larger establishments

Standard Industrial Classification Order and Trade	Total employment(a) 1949	Number of A.T.C.'s per 100 employees 1949	Extra A.T.C.'s per 100 employees since 1935
Manufacturing trades :—	'000		
Order III Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	286·6	12	3
IV Chemicals and allied trades ...	347·3	28	3
V Metal manufacture	530·5	15	5
VI Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	1,623·6	20	3
VII Vehicles	731·5	17	5
VIII Metal goods not elsewhere specified	401·7	15	4
IX Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	113·4	20	3
X Textiles	936·1	9	3
XI Leather, leather goods and fur	57·7	13	2
XII Clothing	531·3	10	—
XIII Food, drink and tobacco ...	626·8	20	—
XIV Manufactures of wood and cork	236·0	13	2
XV Paper and printing	429·0	22	4
XVI Other manufacturing industries	199·7	19	3
Total manufacturing trades ...	7,051·0	17	3
Non-manufacturing trades :—			
Order II Mining and quarrying ...	826·2	5	2
XVII Building and contracting ...	1,296·9	10	2
XVIII Gas, electricity and water ...	343·5	26	5

(a)Excluding working proprietors.

Net Output

Net output represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It is obtained by deducting from gross output the cost of materials and fuel used, and amounts paid for transport, work given out, etc. It represents the fund from which payments have to be made for wages and salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges, as well as depreciation and profits.

Changes in the net output of industries are affected by price changes, particularly over a period such as 1935 to 1949. Changes in the relative importance of industries can, however, be indicated by their shares in total net output. Thus the engineering, vehicles and metals trades accounted for as much as 45 per cent. of the total net output of manufacturing industry in 1949 compared with about 35 per cent. in 1935, while the share of the food, drink and tobacco trades declined to about 11·5 per cent. in 1949, compared with about 16·5 per cent. in 1935. The proportion of net output contributed by the textiles trade was only slightly lower at about 12 per cent. in 1949.

Net Output Per Head

Each of the three summary tables includes a column for "net output per head." Care must be taken in making comparisons between industries ; it should be remembered that the net output of an industry represents the fund from which payments have to be made, not only for wages and salaries, but also, for example, for depreciation and interest on capital, rents, rates and taxes and administrative overheads. There could thus be many reasons for the considerable variation of net output per head between different industries as shown in the following table.

The effect of capital investment on net output can be seen from the net output per head for the gas, electricity and water trades which, in 1949, was some 40 per cent. more than the overall figure for manufacturing industries. Net output per head was also high in the

Table E. Net output per head and proportion of net output absorbed by wages and salaries

S.I.C. order	Net output per head				Ratio of wages and salaries to net output in 1949 (as per cent.)
	1949		1935		
	£	As per cent. of N.O.P.H. for total manuf'g trades	£	As per cent. of N.O.P.H. for total manuf'g trades	
Manufacturing trades :—					
III	547	97	222	97	60
IV	752	134	432	189	49
V	653	116	244	107	59
VI	535	95	224	98	64
VII	522	93	216	95	72
VIII	524	93	194	85	59
IX	543	97	215	94	58
X	516	92	150	66	51
XI	648	115	220	96	50
XII	394	70	149	65	62
XIII	734	131	388	170	41
XIV	487	87	194	85	65
XV	608	108	275	121	55
XVI	552	98	231	101	56
Total	562	100	228	100	58
Non-manufacturing trades :—					
II	510	91	162	72	78
XVII	418	74	183	81	79
XVIII ...	800	142	496	220	45

chemical and allied trades and in the food, drink and tobacco trades, while it was at its lowest in clothing and in building and contracting. An interesting feature is that, in 1949, the variation in net output per head between industries was generally much less than in 1935. This can be seen in the figures for the chemicals and allied trades, which, in 1935, were nearly 90 per cent. above net output per head for manufacturing trades as a whole, compared with a level only about one-third more in 1949, and also in textiles which, instead of being about one-third below the overall figure in 1935, were less than one-tenth below in 1949.

Also in Table E are figures which show how the proportion of wages and salaries to total net output for each broad sector of industry compares with the proportion for manufacturing trades as a whole. Once more, the degree of capital investment is an important factor ; the greater such investment, the greater the charges for depreciation and interest on capital, and the lower the proportion of total costs represented by wages and salaries. In gas, electricity and water the proportion of wages and salaries to net output was over 20 per cent. less than the overall figure for manufacturing industries ; this is in contrast to net output per head which as already indicated was some 40 per cent. greater than for manufacturing industries as a whole. The proportion of wages and salaries to net output was also low for the chemical and allied trades, and for the food, drink and tobacco trades, but was high in mining and quarrying and in building and contracting.

It is also of interest to examine the way net output per head varies with the size of establishment. In 1949 it grew steadily with the size of establishment up to the size group 2,500 to 2,999 but fell away again as the number of employees further increased, and for establishments with 10,000 or more employees, it was much the same as for establishments at the beginning of the scale, with 11 to 24 employees.

Capital Expenditure

The figures for capital expenditure, first collected in the census for 1948, represent expenditure within the year on buildings and on vehicles, plant and machinery. They do not represent the total capital assets of industry. It is important to remember that in the post-war years for which the figures have been collected expenditure has been influenced by building licensing, shortages of capital equipment, and restrictions by the Capital Issues Committee on the raising of new capital, so that they do not necessarily reflect the ability or desire of industries, in free economy conditions, to undertake capital expenditure. The broad picture of investment for 1948 and 1949 together with estimates for later years has already been published (see e.g. National Income and Expenditure, 1946-52) but the summaries now published bring together in convenient form the breakdown between trades, together with comparable figures for employment and net output. The pattern of capital investment can then be examined not only in absolute terms but in relation to the size of industries as measured either by employment or net output.

Table F. Capital expenditure per employee and per £1000 of net output in 1949

Standard Industrial Classification Order and Trade	Total Capital expenditure	Capital expenditure per employee	Capital expenditure per £1000 of net output
Manufacturing trades :—	£ million	£	£
III Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	15·7	55	100
IV Chemicals and allied trades ...	53·5	184	205
V Metal manufacture	33·2	63	96
VI Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	42·7	26	49
VII Vehicles	21·1	29	55
VIII Metal goods not elsewhere specified	14·2	35	68
IX Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	4·1	36	66
X Textiles	48·8	52	101
XI Leather, leather goods and fur...	1·7	30	46
XII Clothing	6·7	13	32
XIII Food, drink and tobacco ...	44·4	71	96
XIV Manufactures of wood and cork	6·8	29	59
XV Paper and printing	20·0	47	76
XVI Other manufacturing industries	12·0	60	109
Total ...	324·9	46	82
Non-manufacturing trades :—			
II Mining and quarrying ...	33·5	41	79
XVIII Gas, electricity and water ...	160·3	467	583
Of which :— Electricity supply industry ...	115·9	686	754

The domination of capital investment by the electricity supply industry is clearly seen—in absolute terms, over one-third as much as the investment in the whole of manufacturing industry, and in relative terms, fifteen times the amount per head and nine times the amount per £1,000 net output as was invested in manufacturing industry. Next, in absolute terms, were the chemicals and allied trades, with capital expenditure just under half of that in the electricity supply industry; expenditure in relation to both employment and net output in these trades was also well above the overall figure. Capital expenditure was also substantial in the textiles and in the food, drink and tobacco trades, both absolutely and in relation to employment and net output. In the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods trades, however, capital expenditure in relation to both employment and net output was only about 60 per cent. of the figure for manufacturing industry as a whole.

Stocks

Another of the subjects covered in the census for the first time in 1948 was the value of stocks held at the beginning and end of the year, information being collected separately for materials and fuel and for finished products and work in progress. Apart from the importance of stock figures to individual firms and trades, the study of stock changes in industry as a whole is an important part of the general assessment of the national economy. Figures for each of the years 1950, 1949 and 1948 appear in Table 1. Some care has to be exercised in making comparisons of the figures as they stand, since they are affected by the rising prices which accompanied devaluation in 1949 and the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950.

There was a slight increase between the end of 1948 and the end of 1949 in the value of stocks of materials and fuel held by manufacturing industry. Measured in relation to consumption, however, which increased appreciably in 1949, stocks of materials and fuel fell slightly in that year to something under eight weeks supply. In 1950 the position was partially restored when the value of stocks more than kept

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, January 5, 1954 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Pathe Pictorial, Nos. 482/494 (series) :—					
Pathe Pictorial, No. 488	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 18588	750	December 30
Strange Stories	Archway Film Distributors Ltd.	Vandyke Picture Corp. Ltd.	Br/E 18591	4,000	December 30
A Letter from Wales	Associated British Film Distributors Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Brunner Lloyd & Co. Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 18595	1,323	December 30
The Secret Cave	" "	Merton Park Studios Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 18596	5,566	December 30
A Good Pull Up	" "	Grendon Films Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 18597	1,536	December 30
Mining Review, No. 5, Seventh year	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	Documentary Technicians Alliance Ltd.	Br/E 18598	808	December 31
Front Page Story	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd.	Jay Lewis Productions (Marylebone) Ltd.	Br/E 18599	8,911	January 1
County Pride	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 18600	1,590	January 1
World of Life, No. 13	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Countryman Films Ltd.	Br/E 18609	1,451	January 2
World of Life, No. 14	" "	" "	Br/E 18610	1,386	January 2
World of Life, No. 15	" "	" "	Br/E 18611	1,427	January 2
FOREIGN					
Circus	Archway Film Distributors Ltd.	Thetis Films	F 18589	850	December 30
Music Hall	" "	" "	F 18590	810	December 30
The Glass Web	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 18592	7,311	December 30
The Moonlighter	Warner Bros. Pictures Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 18593	6,818	December 30
Thunder over the Plains	" "	" "	F 18594	7,429	December 30
How to Keep Cool	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	F 18601	579	January 1
Cinemascope Inaugurates New Screen Era	" "	" "	F 18602	632	January 1
Reluctant Pup	" "	" "	F 18603	576	January 1
Mouse Menace	" "	" "	F 18604	578	January 1
The Great Diamond Mystery	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Loew's Inc.	F 18605	6,241	January 2
Three Big Bears	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp.	F 18606	721	January 2
Oh Say Can You Sue	" "	" "	F 18607	1,439	January 2
Screen Snapshots, No. 217	" "	" "	F 18608	912	January 2
I, The Jury	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Park Lane Pictures Inc.	F 18612	7,768	January 4
Donovan's Brain	" "	Dowling Productions Inc.	F 18613	7,065	January 4

Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
The title of the film "The Accused" (Br/E 18585), registered on December 24, 1953, has been altered to "Misadventure."

Censuses of Production—(*Continued*)

pace with the increasing usage. The movement in the value of stocks of finished products and work in progress was also upwards in the period 1948–50, but in relation to the rising gross output it tended downwards.

Regional Analysis

Table 3 in the Summary Tables analyses some of the census results by regions. In the manufacturing trades the importance of the London and South Eastern Region is quite marked, with 23 per cent. of all manufacturing establishments in the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. of net output, 18 per cent. of the associated employment and a higher net output per employee than in other regions. The older centres of manufacture, however, are not far behind. Next comes the North West Region which includes Liverpool, Manchester and other Lancashire towns. Here in 1949 was concentrated 17 per cent. of net output of manufacturing trades with 18 per cent. of employment; employment was much the same as in the London and South Eastern Region but the net output per head was rather lower. If the Midland and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire Regions are added, the four together account for some 60 per cent. of the total net output and employment for manufacturing trades in the United Kingdom.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 constitute the first part of the Summary Tables covering the censuses of production for 1950, 1949 and 1948, which is now available from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. The second part, to be published later, will contain a further series of tables summarizing and analysing other material collected, including a more detailed regional and size analysis, for each Standard Industrial Classification Order, and a summary of fuel and power purchases, by trades and orders.

Exempted Dealers in Securities

THE following amendment was made during December to the list of Exempted Dealers in Securities authorised under Section 15 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1939.

ADD

Hanover Bank, The ... ... 7 Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

Patents Act, 1949

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed " Licences of Right " on the date specified.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	DECEMBER 21, 1953	
564130	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Tyre repairing apparatus.
608509	Lovell Manufacturing Co. ...	Wringers.
609355	United States Steel Corporation	Electric cable.
631128	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Machine for facing tapered workshop elements of varying tapers and widths.
642219	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Combined knife holder and guard.
665148	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Control device for a single revolution press or the like.
668793	United States Steel Corporation	Recrystallizing deep-drawing steel.
669250	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Apparatus for opening moulds.
687487	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Apparatus for positioning a rotatable member in a preselected angular position.
687529	Thurau, A. G. B.	Process for the production of calcium magnesium phosphates which can be used as fertilizers.
688758	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. ...	Pipe couplings.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the Patent may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

J. L. BLAKE,

The Patent Office. *Comptroller-General.*

Official Announcements

Parcel Post to Cyprus

THE Postmaster-General announces that insured and uninsured parcels may now be sent to Cyprus by the faster overland route via France and Italy as well as by the direct sea route.

Full details, including rates of postage, about the overland route, may be obtained at any Post Office.

Export of Home Grown Grain Other Than for Seed

THE Ministry of Food will continue until further notice to sponsor applications, subject to the conditions given below, for licences to export home-grown grain (other than grain for sowing) to any destination. No licences for the re-export of imported grain will be issued.

Applications for export licences, which should be made only in respect of firm sales, should be submitted on Board of Trade Form F to the Board of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Licences will be valid until June 30, 1954. It is not expected that any quantitative limitation of export will be necessary except for wheat, exports of which will be sponsored only in special circumstances.

The Ministry reserves the right to call for further information and to recommend to the Board of Trade the reduction or refusal of any application.

Surface Mails to the American Continent

THE Postmaster-General regrets that owing to damage to the ship carrying the mails, there has been delay to letters posted about December 10 and 11 for Canada, the United States, Central America and the Caribbean area, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Philippine Islands and Samoa.

Parcels destined for the continent of America and posted about December 7 to 10 are also affected.

The latest date for posting Christmas mails for the destinations concerned was December 5, or earlier, and Christmas mail posted in time to these destinations should not be affected.

British Standards

COPIES of the following British Standards are available from British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. :—

Studio Spotlights

B.S. 2063 : 1953 for studio spotlights has been prepared at the request of the British Film Producers' Association. The standard relates to three sizes of spotlights using, respectively, 500 watt, 2 kW. and 5 kW. filament lamps.

The standard specifies the essential features of construction of the optical system and the lamphouse, and prescribes the diameters and focal lengths of the lenses and the maximum and minimum angles of divergence of the beam.

Certain limiting dimensions and weights are specified for the lamphouse, together with fully detailed dimensions for the spigot mounting. The standard also lays down such electrical requirements as will ensure efficient operation and safety in use. Price 2s. 6d.

Rust, Acid and Heat Resisting Steel Wire for Springs

B.S. 2056 : 1953 covers the same types of steel as B.S. 1554, "Rust, acid and heat resisting steel wire," and specifies the requirements for such wire when it is to be used in the form of springs. Price 2s. 6d.

Hollow Glass Blocks

First published in 1944, B.S. 1207 : 1953 has been brought up to date in the light of changes in manufacturing technique. The dimensions, construction and finish specified apply to both glass sealed and plastic bonded blocks, and ensure adequate strength for non-load bearing internal or external wall panels up to 20 ft. in height and 120 sq. ft. in area. Price 2s.

Use of Desiccants in Packaging

The deterioration of the contents of packages is of concern to all packers, but in particular to exporters. Metal goods are liable to corrode in damp and humid climates, and materials such as textiles, leather and paper are subject to other forms of deterioration. Some articles can be given protective treatment during manufacture, and others can be protected by the application of corrosion preventives, and by other means. Some, however, such as delicate instruments, cannot be given any such treatment, and for these it is essential to ensure that the humidity within the package remains reasonably constant.

The type of packaging which achieves this is known as a desiccated package, and this method is dealt with fully in a new B.S.I. publication, B.S. 1133, Packaging Code, Section 19 "Use of desiccants in packaging."

The section describes the method, deals with factors governing the choice of desiccant, the determination of the quantity needed and other general packaging considerations.

The new section completes that part of the Packaging Code which deals with protection of contents against deterioration. They are :—

Section 19. Use of desiccants in packaging. Price 3s.

Section 5. Protection against spoilage by micro-organisms, insects, mites and rodents. Price 2s.

Section 6. Temporary prevention of corrosion of metal surfaces (during transportation and storage). Price 10s. 6d.

Additional Symbols for Electronic Tubes and Valves including Gas Switches

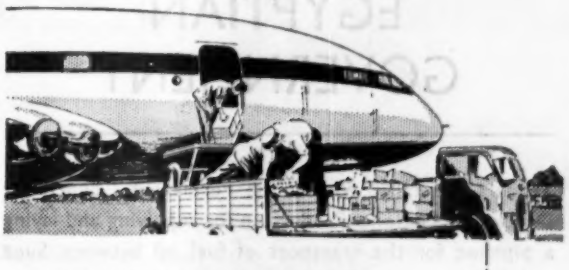
The current edition of B.S. 530 is incomplete in respect of the graphical symbols used in very high frequency technique and gas-filled cold-cathode discharge tubes in which there has been unusually rapid development in recent years. Supplement No. 3 gives graphical symbols for :—

(a) Various electronic tubes and gas switches used particularly in radar technique.

(b) Gas-filled cold-cathode discharge tubes.

The graphical symbols for gas switches are a logical development for the symbols given in Supplement No. 2 "Graphical symbols used in wave guide technique."

The graphical symbols for gas-filled cold-cathode discharge tubes are based on current British and American practice ; some slight amendments to the existing symbols in B.S. 530 are necessary to meet developments and are included in this supplement. Price 3s. 6d.



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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Tenders are called for by the Permanent Council for Developing National Production for supplying and laying a pipeline for the transport of fuel oil between Suez and Cairo.

Offers must reach the Department in Egypt not later than 12 noon on March 31, 1954.

Copies of the necessary conditions of tender, specifications, drawings, etc., can be obtained from the Chief Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government, 41 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, against prepayment of £20 10s. per set. Monies so paid are not returnable but copies of the documents may be perused at the above address without charge. Cheques must be bank-endorsed permitting transfer to an Egyptian Government Account.

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Forthcoming Government Auction Sales

DETAILS of sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply, will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which admit two persons on view days, and one person on sale days, can be obtained from the Auctioneer (**approximately fourteen days prior to the date of the sale**), price sixpence (*Postal orders only*).

1954	Stores	Main Location	Auctioneer
Jan. 27 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	Base Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon. ...	Midland Marts Ltd., Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)
Feb. 11–12	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.o.S. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)
Feb. 16 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.o.S. Sub-Depot, Lily Lane, Byley, nr. Middlewich, Cheshire. (*Sale at New Islington Public Hall, Ancoats, Manchester.*)	J. H. Norris and Son, 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
Feb. 16–18	Vehicles	M.o.S. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. ...	Walker, Walton and Hanson, Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 47271.)
Feb. 25 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.o.S. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford ...	Russell, Baldwin and Bright Ltd., 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 2184.)
March 25–26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray. (*Sale at Auction Assembly Rooms, Norman Street, Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler and Son, 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 81.)

The above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Air Ministry

GOVERNMENT surplus plant and stores lying at No. 35 Maintenance Unit subsite Royal Air Force, Bowlee, nr. Manchester; No. 61 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Handforth, Cheshire and subsites (Royal Air Force, Poynton and Royal Air Force, Cranage); No. 66 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Cuckney, Notts.; No. 2 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Altrincham, Broadheath, Cheshire; and Barrowmore Industries, Great Barrow, Chester will be sold in Royal Air Force, Bowlee, saleroom on Wednesday, January 13, commencing at 11 a.m. This sale by public auction will include generators, voltage regulators, fuse boxes, junction boxes, rectifiers, electric motors, cable, test sets, control panels, charging units, suppressors, plastic domes, condensers, transformers, and power units.

Details of this and other sales arranged by the Air Ministry will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which admit two persons on view days and one person on sale days can be obtained from the auctioneer within ten days of the advertised date of each sale, price sixpence (*Postal orders only*).

1954	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Jan. 13 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady and Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel.: Stockport 2252/3.)
		Auction Site, Bowlee	C. W. Provis and Sons, 2 Booth Street, Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Central 2800.)
Feb. 4 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcs.	Nock and Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)
Feb. 24 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South and Stubbs, Bank Passage, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 82.)

The above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

NEWLY ARRANGED SALES

March 10 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle. (*At County Hall, Carlisle.*)	Harrison and Hetherington, Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292/3.)
March 31 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles and Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.)
April 28 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 3 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Milton, Abingdon, Berks.	Adkin, Belcher and Bowen, 10 High Street, Abingdon, Berks. (Tel.: Abingdon 25.)
		Auction Site, Kingston Bagpuize	Hobbs and Chambers, Faringdon, Berks. (Tel.: Faringdon 2113.)

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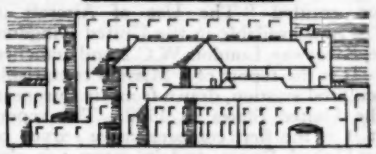

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Some Recent Publications Received

O.E.E.C. Country Surveys

Four more Surveys have been published in the series prepared by O.E.E.C. on the economic situation in each of the Member countries, the United States and Canada. They are " Economic Conditions in the United Kingdom," "Economic Conditions in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden," " Economic Conditions in Italy " and " Economic Conditions in Germany."

Copies of the first three are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 2s. each (by post 2s. 2d. each). The French postal strike has delayed the arrival of the copies of the German survey in this country, but it is hoped they will be on sale within a few days.

U.N. Reports on Problems of Expanding Trade between Asia and Europe

A " Study of Trade Between Asia and Europe " has been published by the United Nations in Geneva. It was prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), Economic Commission for Europe (E.C.E.) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.).

The Study points out the advantages of expanded trade between Asia and Europe and suggests measures to help bring about an increase in that trade. The measures, it adds, offer their greatest promise in " an atmosphere of world peace as well as of high-level economic activity." It examines the history and setting of trade between the two regions over recent decades and considers methods by which Europe can assist the countries of Asia and the Far East in their common aspirations for economic development and improved living standards. At the same time, it considers ways in which Asia and the Far East can assist Western European countries solve their post-war economic problems by an increase in the volume of their exports compared with imports and by shifts in supply sources which would relieve their dependence on the dollar area.

Copies can be obtained, price 11s. (by post 11s. 4d.), from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Education and Training for Management

" Education and Training for Management " is the first of a new series of booklets to be issued by the Education Committee of the Federation of British Industries. It is a study of the attitude of industry to education and training for management rather than a detailed review of the facilities available.

Dr. P. Dunsheath, Chairman of the F.B.I. Education Committee, writes in the foreword that the booklet's object is to invite F.B.I. members to take stock of the position to satisfy themselves that they are doing what they can to raise the standard of management through education and training.

Copies of the booklet, price 2s. each, can be obtained from the F.B.I., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Indian Textile and Engineering Diary

The 1954 edition of the " Indian Textile and Engineering Diary " (John Worrall, Ltd., Central Works, Oldham, Lancs., price 49s. 6d., including postage), is an annual publication compiled as a medium to develop and further mutual trade relationships between the makers and merchants of textile machinery, accessories, supplies, etc., and the textile and allied firms of India and Pakistan to which it is distributed gratis. The Directory is divided into four sections. The first section deals with Indian and Pakistan mills separately, and under various headings ; then follow the buyers' section, which includes a classified buyers' guide, lists of trade associations and organizations in the two countries, and finally statistical and general information relating to the industry as a whole.

Case Study on Knit Outerwear

Copies of the latest case study data on productivity and factory performance for " Knit Outerwear " in the United States are now available in this country from the British Institute of Management, 8 Hill Street, London, W.1, price 5s. These case studies are prepared for the United States Foreign Operations Administration, based on productivity and factory performance of individual industries in the United States. They are intended to be of primary use to European production managers, superintendents and methods engineers who are concerned with productivity problems.

Employee Remuneration and Incentives

"Employee Remuneration and Incentives," a research publication of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, is claimed to be the result of a nation-wide study by the Institute's branches. The report defines remuneration as including wages, salaries, fees and allowances of all in industry from shop floor to board room level ; whereas incentives include monetary incentives related to effort, namely bonus schemes, merit rating, etc., as well as non-monetary incentives.

The report is obtainable from the distributors, Gee & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 27–28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, price 7s. 6d.

Gearing for Small Mechanisms

In his preface to " Gearing for Small Mechanisms " the author (W. O. Davis) states that the book deals with a branch of the subject of gearing which has not had very much attention from other writers. It is hoped that it will prove useful to designers, producers and users of small mechanisms containing gearing. Contents include the theory and practice of the design of very small gears ; friction and efficiency of tooth action ; design of tools for cutting and generating gear tooth forms ; production and testing of gears used in watches, clocks, etc., and automatic control mechanisms and similar devices. Copies of the book are obtainable, price 25s. (by post, 26s.) from the publishers, N.A.G. Press Ltd., 226 Latymer Court, Hammersmith, London, W.6.

Pharmaceutical Pocket Book 1953

The purpose of the " Pharmaceutical Pocket Book 1953 " is to supply in summarized form information on the practice of pharmacy in all its aspects. Among the contents are sections describing dispensing procedure, tables of solubility of various pharmaceutical chemicals, details of symptoms of poisoning and antidotes, and a section on biochemical analysis. There is a dictionary of synonyms containing over 4,000 entries. Copies of the book are obtainable from The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, price 18s. 6d.

Exporter's Year Book

The " Syren & Shipping " Ltd., 26–28 Billiter Street, London, E.C.3, have issued " The Exporter's Year Book 1954." The price is 40s., which includes postage and a monthly copy of the " Merchant Shipper " containing information necessary for subscribers to keep the Year Book up-to-date. Commercial information such as foreign commerce, customs regulations, transport and postal facilities, and many more details are given. After the first section covering Great Britain, each country in the world is dealt with in turn; first the British Commonwealth, arranged territorially, and then foreign sovereign states, given alphabetically and followed in each case by their colonies and dependencies. The countries can be found easily by reference to the index and gazetteer at the front of the book.

Aircraft in Agriculture in the United States

An O.E.E.C. publication entitled " The Use of Aircraft in Agriculture in the U.S.A." is now available in the United Kingdom from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 6s. (by post 6s. 3d.). It is the report of a Mission comprising nine leading experts on agricultural aviation, drawn from six European countries, which visited the United States in 1952. The report breaks new ground in that it is the first comprehensive survey of agricultural aviation in the United States, and its interest is also considerable as a guide to the development of this new industry in European countries. The chapters cover the various uses of aircraft in agriculture, operational costs, equipment, field operations and the economic aspects.

Economic Possibilities in the New Argentina : Investment of Foreign Capital. Published by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Worship, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Post War Development in Sicily Has Interest for United Kingdom Exporters

The following article has been written for the Board of Trade Journal *by the Commercial Department of H.M. Embassy in Rome. The Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to answer questions arising from the article.*

MENTION of Sicily may conjure up in British minds pictures of Giuliano and his bandits or memories of Taormina sunshine; or it may provoke nostalgic memories of Marsala wine. The purpose of this article is to awaken other associations—to induce the reader to explore Sicily not as tourist or gourmet but as an exporter in search of a developing and possibly lucrative market, perhaps even as an investor in search of new fields. In either of these capacities, however, he should accustom himself from the outset to regard Sicily as a separate prospect from the Italian mainland. Its soil, mineral resources and, in parts, sub-tropical climate, are in many respects markedly different. Its people have a strong sense of proud independence and its government wide powers of regional autonomy.

The autonomous powers granted to the Sicilian Regional Government within the framework of the new post-war Italian Constitution have been freely used to promulgate legislation on matters of taxation, social insurance and the appropriation of funds for research to encourage improvements in existing industries and to provide opportunities for creating new ones. The provisions of the principal laws are briefly: exemption of all new industries from income tax for a period of ten years as from the date of going into production; exemption from import duties of raw materials for exports and of machinery and building materials required by new industrial concerns (this exemption also applies to imports of agricultural machinery); permission for the issue and holding of bearer bonds; exemption from income tax for a period of ten years on income earned by ships registered in Sicily; the constitution of numerous industrial experimental centres financed by the Regional Government - concessions to mining industries of up to 40 per cent. reduction of social insurance payments and the facilitation of oil and methane prospecting and development.

The Regional Government itself may, and does participate financially in new industrial enterprises but an essential condition of its participation in new projects is the obligation that shares in the latter must be offered for sale on the private market within a certain specified period, and in general, the majority of the shares are left in private hands. The Sicilian authorities see their mission not in planning, and still less in owning, new industries but in creating conditions favourable to their growth.

Regional autonomy and the new legislation which sprang from it have wrought great changes in Sicily since the end of the second world war, though the traditional occupations—fishing, citrus fruit growing, wine-making, salt—and sulphur-mining—are still the basis of the Sicilian economy. The yield of the fishing industry now accounts for one-third of the Italian total and the production of rock salt almost doubled between 1947 and 1951. The state of the sulphur mines gives less cause for satisfaction; the prices fixed by the Ente Zolfi are well above current world prices, rendering exports difficult, if not impossible, and the stipulation that the crude sulphur mined must be handed over to that body may have deterred the foreign investment sorely needed to modernize the mines.

New Industries

Ancillary industries based on the traditional occupations have, of course, existed for some time and continue to expand. Between 1947 and 1951 the production of canned vegetables and vegetable preserves (especially tomatoes) more than doubled and that of fruit juices and essences increased by 50 per cent. But many new industries have also been developed of recent years—fish-canning, cotton cultivation, spinning and weaving, cellulose, cement, oil-refining, ship-building and repairing. In 1952 most of the yield of 25,000 tons of raw cotton was spun, woven and finished in local mills, turning out shirting, as well as grey cloth. Ramie and eucalyptus are extensively cultivated, the latter for use in the cellulose industry. In recent years exports of esparto grass for the paper industry have been increasing and plans are now afoot for treating the grass locally for the production of cellulose. Five new cement factories have been completed or are under construction with a total annual output of about 450,000 tons The Rasiom Oil Refineries at Augusta have an annual capacity of one million tons; the two dry-docks in Palermo are capable of repairing vessels of 20,000 tons, and a 20,000 ton tanker is under construction at the ship-building yards there.

Economic development on this scale has, of course, entailed considerable capital investment and expenditure on public works, communications and fuel and power projects. Since the second half of 1945 about £23 million have been invested in Sicilian industry. Probably more than half of this sum was private capital from the Italian mainland; the remainder was contributed partly from private Sicilian sources and partly by the Italian Central Government through the Institute for Medium Term Credits to small and medium sized industries. Nevertheless, the level of development of Sicilian industry is still well below that in Italy and according to a Sicilian estimate a further investment over the next twenty-five years of almost £600 million will be required to close the gap. Land reform, which is far advanced in Sicily, has absorbed a further £29 million, and since 1947 £175 million have been spent on public works. Road construction planned between 1951 and 1954 should increase by 30 per cent. the total length of existing roads.

Methane Gas Economy

Electric power has hitherto been the Achilles heel of Sicilian industrial development (average consumption per inhabitant is little more than one-fifth that of Italy), since the reservoirs, upon which the supply of hydro-electric power depends, are apt to fall to very low levels at certain seasons. However, what is allegedly the largest dam in Europe is now under construction and in May this year a large new generating station was inaugurated in Palermo. Work has begun on a project to span the Straits of Messina with a cable to import power from the mainland. Various foreign companies, including the Gulf and McMillan Oil Companies and the D'Arcy Petroleum Company, have obtained oil-prospecting concessions. Drilling has already begun and at one site, oil has been found at a depth of 7,000 feet. Methane, the gas which is reckoned to be saving Italy at present some three million tons of imported coal annually, has also been found in Sicily and two small wells are already in operation.

The effect of all this activity has been to boost imports. Between 1950 and 1952 their value increased by more than 50 per cent. from just under £12 million to over £18 million. Within the category of "other manufactures and raw materials" imports of finished goods rose by almost £2 million. As imported plant and equipment stimulate industrial activity, so the demand for consumer goods rises with increased purchasing power. Examples of projects affording opportunities to United Kingdom exporters which are at present under consideration or in process of realization are plans to equip the fishing fleet with diesel engines of 10-22 h.p. with financial aid from the Regional Government; the installation of modern fish-storage systems on shore and small freezing plants on fishing craft of up to 80 tons; and the Regional Government's programme for the construction of forty hospitals.

Land reform implies the mechanization of agriculture and already the United Kingdom leads in the supply of tractors; more can be done in the supply of agricultural machinery and implements generally. In the consumer goods section, one agent is said to have sold more refrigerators in 1952 in Sicily than in the whole of the rest of Italy. The annual Mediterranean Trade Fair held at Palermo from May 25 to June 10 is growing in importance. Items which might usefully be shown are: woollen and linen materials, ship fittings, fishing gear,

10-35 h.p. Diesel marine engines, ropes and twines, prefabricated houses, washing machines, refrigerators and plastics.

Market Details

In tackling the Sicilian market, exporters should bear in mind both its peculiar requirements and its limitations. Some of these have been indicated above, but it should be remembered also that, as in any area under development, there is a marked shortage of skilled technicians and experienced commercial agents. Personal sales talk and demonstration carry far more weight than the despatch of catalogues and trade literature, no matter how well presented. The value of such literature is further diminished if it is printed in English and couched in highly technical language which the Sicilian lacks the background to understand; it can only be used by a qualified representative on the spot able to explain it to the potential customer in Italian. Good agents are also comparatively few and far between and competition for their services is therefore very keen. Sicilians object strongly to paying an over-riding commission to a main agent resident in Italy on the spadework which they themselves have done in their own island and only the offer of exclusive rights for Sicily will attract the best men for the job.

United Kingdom exporters operating through a central distributor in Italy are, indeed, at a considerable price disadvantage after freight and insurance charges have been paid on goods sent down to Sicily from the mainland. Direct shipping services are increasing and consignment of goods direct to a Sicilian agent instead of through Italian channels reduces costs and therefore facilitates sales. In view of the shortage of technicians, it is essential to ensure that an adequate servicing organization has been set up before any United Kingdom machinery is put on the Sicilian market. High interest charges on bank loans, which are inevitably added to retail prices, make it advisable to offer the maximum possible credit terms if United Kingdom goods are to be competitive. In general, however, in view of the ever-changing picture of Sicilian development, interested United Kingdom exporters are strongly recommended to undertake a personal investigation of the market; it is one which easily lends itself to a joint approach by a group of industries interested in pushing complementary lines. Any business visit should include not only Palermo, the capital, but also other important commercial centres, such as Catania; and from there, Taormina sunshine is within easy reach.

German Supplementary Law on Compensation for Nazi Victims

THE Federal German Government have promulgated a law supplementing legislation now in force in the Federal Republic for Compensation to Victims of National Socialist Persecution (published in the *Bundesgesetzblatt* I, No. 62 of September 21, 1953). Its provisions apply also to the Western Sectors of Berlin.

Compensation under this law may be claimed by any person who, during the period January 30, 1933 to May 8, 1945, was persecuted because of his anti-Nazi persuasion or for reasons of his race, faith or philosophy of life *and who can satisfy the residential qualifications which are contained in Article* 8, in respect of:—

(a) Damage to life, body, health and liberty.
(b) Damage to certain property rights.
(c) Damage to professional or economic advancement.

The law also provides for compensation in certain circumstances to the following classes who cannot comply with the residence qualifications:—

(a) Expellees as defined by the Law on Expellees of May 19, 1953.
(b) Stateless persons and political refugees, who are also expellees as defined above.
(c) Persecutees on grounds of nationality who were refugees on October 1, 1953.

In general claims may also be made by the heir of a deceased victim. Compensation Claims Offices are to be set up under the Laender Governments and will be competent for the registration of claims. Claims must be submitted in the case of residents of the Federal Republic by October 1, 1954, and persons resident outside the Federal Republic by October 1, 1955.

Details regarding the presentation of claims are contained in the Fourth Section of the Law, copies of which may be obtained from the Bundesanzeiger-Verlags-GmbH, Koln/Rhein, 1 (Postfach). Persons who after studying the law consider that they may be eligible for compensation and wish for further advice should consult a lawyer practising in German law or one of the various organizations and institutions specializing in this field, regarding their position and the procedure for submission of claims, as Departments of Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to advise claimants on these matters. The Diplomatic Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in London, at 6 Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, S.W.7, is also prepared to supply information and application forms.

Marine Insurance Rates in British Columbia

IN accordance with their terms of reference, the Commonwealth Shipping Committee have conducted an inquiry into the marine insurance rates applicable to the ports and coastal waters of Vancouver and British Columbia.

Their report states that the Committee received an invitation from the Vancouver Chamber of Shipping, via the Canadian Department of Transport, for the chairman, Sir Clement Jones, to visit British Columbia for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Committee the position in regard to marine insurance rates applicable to ships loading in British Columbia ports. Their desire was that deep-sea ships should, if possible, be freed from the provisions of the "Institute Warranties," as contained in British marine insurance policies, applying to ships trading to British Columbia ports above the 50th degree of north latitude. The chairman accepted the invitation and his report to the committee is included as an appendix.

Reference is also made to the recent rapid development of the ports of Vancouver and British Columbia and to the increasing volume of shipping trading to those waters. As an example of the growth of industry, the report mentions Kitimat which, in the past two years, is developing from a small Indian village into a modern port with a dock, the first stage of which is 750-ft. long with a mean low water depth of 28 ft., capable of berthing two ocean-going ships. This port is being developed in connection with the Alcan project for smelting and processing alumina.

Canadian authorities, as shown in the report, have done much to ensure the safety of shipping by the provision of marine aids to navigation along the coast of British Columbia, including radio beacons, lights, charts, pilotage and the appointment of salvage craft in constant commission.

The report suggests that the existing arrangements which permit underwriters, in their discretion, to charge additional premiums at unfixed rates, on vessels trading to certain British Columbia ports, are an impediment to both shipowners and charterers.

In accordance with their normal practice in these cases, the committee arranged for an advance copy of the report to be forwarded to the Joint Hull Committee in order that the facts stated therein might receive early consideration. The report contains an additional note by the chairman, dated November 10, 1953, in which he states that he has been informed that the market has accepted a recommendation of the Joint Hull Committee to free the waters and ports of British Columbia from the provisions of the Institute Warranties to the extent requested by the Vancouver Chamber of Shipping.

The report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Japan and Burma

A Trade Arrangement between Japan and Burma was signed in Rangoon on December 8, 1953. The Arrangement will run for four years until December 1957.

It includes a four-year contract for the sale and purchase of Burmese rice. Japan will import 300,000 tons of Burmese rice in the first year and between 200,000 and 300,000 tons in each of the subsequent years.

Goods mentioned as being available for export from Japan to Burma include textiles, machinery, building materials, chemicals, holloware, toys, tyres and tubes, and musical instruments; those available for export from Burma to Japan include oil cakes, raw cotton, teak, rubber, tin ore and silver.

A translation of the Trade Arrangement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Tariff Section, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 683.)

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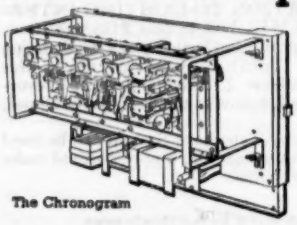

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, to subscribers to the Special Register Information Service.

The subscription to the Information Service is £2 10s. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 4411 Ext. 778, 779 and 780.)

Calls for Tenders

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room 801, *Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.*1. (*Tel. : Chancery* 4411, *Ext.* 738 *and* 771) ; *reference numbers should always be quoted.*

Sector Gates for Burrinjuck Dam for Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, Sydney, **Australia** ; closing date postponed to January 28, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and a copy available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 4753/53.

Stone Crushing, Screening, Stockpiling and Loading Plant for Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, Brisbane, **Australia** ; closing date February 10, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and a copy available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12480/53.

Power Rectifiers for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Melbourne, **Australia** ; closing date February 9, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12722/53.

Motor Generators for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Melbourne, **Australia** ; closing date February 4, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12723/53.

Wagon Bogies for the Victorian Railways, **Australia** ; postponement of closing date to March 17, 1954. Reference E.S.B. 10678/53.

Chlorination Treatment Plant for Electricity Commission, Brisbane, **Australia** ; closing date March 10, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and a copy available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13213/53.

Construction of Administrative Building for Governmment General, Leopoldville, **Belgian Congo** ; closing date February 12, 1954. Tender documents not available in the Branch. Reference E.S.B. 13536/53.

Kitchen Equipment for the Government-General, Leopoldville, **Belgian Congo** ; closing date January 28, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12443/53.

Telephone Cable and Cable Boxes for Ministry of Colonies, Brussels, for **Belgian Congo** ; closing date January 19, 1954. Tender documents (in French) available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13353/53.

Grinding Machines, Swing-frame Tool Grinder and Fret-sawing Machine for Ports, Railways and Transport Department, Laurenco Marques, **Belgian Congo** ; closing d te February 1, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12339/53.

Woollen Cloth for Ministry of Colonies, Brussels, for **Belgian Congo** ; closing date January 13, 1954. Tender documents (in French) available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12963/53.

Complete Sugar Factory and Distillation Plant for Ministry of Industry, Rangoon, **Burma** ; closing date February 28, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and a copy available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12789/53.

5 **kV. Metalclad Switchgear for Submission Duty** for the City of Winnipeg, Canada ; closing date January 25, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12958/53.

Light Cars and Trailers for the Ministry of War and Marine, Cairo, **Egypt** ; closing date January 26, 1954. Tender documents not available in the Branch. Reference E.S.B. 12968/53.

Laboratory Equipment for Permanent National Production Council, Cairo, **Egypt** ; closing date January 25, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13513/53.

Fire Hose Couplings for the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13239/53.

Electronic Valves for Naval Dockyard, Bombay, **India** ; closing date January 28, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13040/53.

Railway Tipping Wagons for the Port Trust of Madras, **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13048/53.

Chain Saws and Sharpening Machine for Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 12, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12964/53.

Pulley Wheels for Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 19, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12992/53.

Axle Journal and Roller Burnishing Lathe for Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 13, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12930/53.

Vacuum Brake Cylinders for Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 16, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13520/53.

Muffle and Oven Furnaces for the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 27, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13173/53.

Water Meters for Corporation of Bangalore, **India** ; closing date January 20, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13047/53.

Boiler Tubes for Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 16, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13242/53.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters—(*Continued*)

Eleven K.V. Voltage Regulators for Electrical and Mechanical Division, Madras, **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12975/53.

Tank Locomotives for Port Trust, Bombay, **India** ; closing date February 3, 1954. Tender documents not available in the Branch. Reference E.S.B. 13203/53.

Concrete Testing Machine for the Government of **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12829/53.

Concrete Mixing and Batching Plant for the Government of **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12828/53.

Electric Cables and Cable Boxes for the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 12, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12991/53.

Portable Petrol Powered Stacker Belt for Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, **India** ; closing date January 14, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13240/53.

Steel Specials for Water Pipes for Stores Purchase Committee, Mysore, **India** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12866/53.

Medical Stores for Directorate of Municipalities, Bagdad, **Iraq** ; closing date postponed until January 20, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 11371/53.

E.H.T. Transformers for State Hydro Electric Department, Wellington, **New Zealand** ; closing date March 16, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and two copies available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13182/53.

Pen Holders for Director-General of Supply and Development, Chittagong, **Pakistan** ; closing date January 18, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13514/53.

Butterfly Valves for National Power Corporation, **Republic of Philippines** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and three copies available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12684/53.

Two Dredge Tenders for Manila, **Philippines** ; closing date February 2, 1954. Tender documents not yet available in the Branch. Reference E.S.B. 11929/53.

Food Preparing Machinery and Equipment for Ministry of Colonies, Brussels, for Kitona, **Portuguese East Africa** ; closing date February 11, 1954. Tender documents (in French) available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12473/53.

Jaw Crusher for Stores Department, **South African** Railways ; closing date January 14, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12974/53.

Mortising Machine for the **South African** Railways ; closing date February 2, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13095/53.

Flashed Opal Glass for the **South African** Railways ; closing date January 19, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13089/53.

Medical and Surgical Equipment for the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, **South Africa** ; postponement of closing date to January 26, 1954. Reference E.S.B. 12448/53.

Medical and Surgical Instruments for the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, **South Africa** ; postponement of closing date to January 29, 1954. Reference E.S.B. 12449/53.

Typewriter Ribbons for the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, **South Africa** ; closing date January 19, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12928/53.

Bandsaw Filing and Setting Machine for **South African** Railways ; closing date February 2, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13094/53.

X-Ray Equipment for the Union Tender and Supplies Board, Pretoria, **South Africa** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12687/53.

Glass Tumblers for Provincial Administration, Cape Town, **South Africa** ; closing date January 19, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and 2 copies available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12962/53.

Eighty Sound Projectors for the Union Tender and Supplies Board, Pretoria, **South Africa** ; closing date January 28, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12721/53.

Saw Sharpening and Gulleting Machine for **South African** Railways ; closing date February 2, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13092/53.

Penicillin and Streptomycin for Union Tender and Supplies Board, Pretoria, **South Africa** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12686/53.

Coir Mats for the Government Tender Board, Causeway, **Southern Rhodesia** ; closing date January 22, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and copies available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13385/53.

Solutions for Injection for the Central Medical Stores, Salisbury, **Southern Rhodesia** ; closing date January 22, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13387/53.

Bucksails for Tender Board, Salisbury, **Southern Rhodesia** ; closing date January 15, 1954. Tender documents available for inspection and a copy available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 13384/53.

Machinery and Electrical Equipment for Power Station and Sub-stations for Iller Bank, Ankara, **Turkey** ; closing date postponed until January 19, 1954. Tender documents not available in the Branch. Reference C.R.E. 12266/53.

Vehicle Equipped for Detecting Faults in Underground Cables for Usinas Electricas y los Telefonos del Estado, Montevideo, **Uruguay** ; closing date April 6, 1954. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12690/53.

Explosives for Administracion de Ferrocarriles, Montevideo, **Uruguay** ; closing date January 29, 1954. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12688/53.

69 kV Instrument Transformer for Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, **United States of America** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12543/53.

Hydraulic Turbines for the Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, **United States of America** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12819/53.

25-ton Gantry Crane for the United States Corps of Engineers, Omaha, **United States of America** ; closing date January 21, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12837/53.

Discharge Pipe and Accessories for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia, **United States of America** ; postponement of closing date to February 24, 1954. Reference E.S.B. 11930/53.

Turbine Guard Valve and Inlet Pipe for Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, **United States of America** ; closing date February 4, 1954. Tender documents available for loan. Reference E.S.B. 12544/53.

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Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

United Kingdom firms interested in the export opportunities, market surveys, etc., referred to below, can obtain further information on application to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Tel. : Chancery 4411, Ext. 778. 779. 780).

Australia

Agency inquiry for various textiles, toys and fancy goods. (Ref. : Com. 8524.)

Belgian Congo

Economic Report. September/October 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3241.)

British Honduras

Agency inquiry for canned goods, agricultural implements, paper, textiles, foodstuffs, electrical appliances, hardware and glass. (Ref. : Com. 8529.)

British West Indies

Agency inquiry for various textiles, men's socks and linoleum (Ref. : Com. 8519.)

Agency inquiry for steel plates and structural steel shapes. (Ref. : Com. 8542.)

Burma

Agency inquiry for dyes and chemicals. (Ref. : Com. 8531.)

Import Regulations (additional information). (Ref. : Gen. 1094a.)

Canada

Inquiry for household hand tools and small cash boxes. (Ref. : Com. 8528.)

Inquiry for plate and galvanised sheet steel. (Ref. : Com. 8522.)

Inquiry for shop and platform scales. (Ref. : Com. 8534.)

Inquiry for pole line hardware for electrical plant transmission. (Ref. : Com. 8535.)

Inquiry for flexible hose. (Ref. : Com. 8537.)

Agency inquiry for hardware and plumbers' fittings. (Ref. : Com. 8539.)

Chile

Economic report, September/October 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3238.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for plain window glass. (Ref. : Com. 8538.)

Denmark

Economic report, August/October 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3237.)

Germany

Agency inquiry for knitted goods. (Ref. : Com. 8536.)

Greece

Economic report, November 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3239.)

Italy

British Section at Verona International Fair. (Ref. : Gen. 1116.)

Economic report, November 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3236.)

Japan

Economic report, November 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3240.)

Netherlands/Vietnam (Indo/China)

Trade agreement. (Ref. : Gen. 1114.)

Pakistan

Inquiry for machinery for glass factory. (Ref. : Com. 8521.)

Sweden/Hungary

Trade agreement. (Ref. : Gen. 1117.)

Sweden

Agency inquiry for cotton and nylon yarns and nylon hosiery. (Ref. : Com. 8532.)

Agency inquiry for woollen, cotton and silk piece goods and yarns. (Ref. : Com. 8543.)

Switzerland

Inquiry for laboratory equipment (Ref. : Com. 8523.)

Market for radio sets and components (amendment). (Ref. : Com. 8294a.)

Agency inquiry for gramophone pick-ups and turntables. (Ref. : Com. 8541.)

Syria

Agency inquiry for chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical and radio equipment. (Ref. : Com. 8528.)

Thailand

New import regulations (additional information). (Ref. : Gen. 1085b.)

Turkey

Economic report, November 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3242.)

Uruguay

Economic report, November 1953. (Ref. : Mar. 3235.)

United States of America

Inquiry for chamois skins. (Ref. : Com. 8525.)

Inquiry for stained glass windows. (Ref. : Com. 8526.)

Inquiry for chinaware. (Ref. : Com. 8527.)

Inquiry for chinaware and glass cocktail stirrers. (Ref. : Com. 8533.)

Inquiry for small electric motors. (Ref. : Com. 8540.)

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations

Commercial Travellers' Samples for the United States

EXPORTERS may wish to be reminded of the facilities that exist for the duty-free entry of commercial travellers' samples into the United States, under personal bond requiring no cash or security.

Under Section 308 (3) of the United States Tariff Act of 1930, samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise, or for examination with a view to reproduction, may be admitted free of duty under bond for their exportation within one year from the date of importation, which period in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be extended, upon application, for one or more further periods which, when added to the initial one year, shall not exceed a total of three years.

The regulations governing this concession are contained in Section 10.36 of the Customs Regulations, as follows :—

> **10.36. Commercial Travellers' Samples.**—(a) Samples accompanying a commercial traveller who presents an adequate descriptive list or a certified invoice . . . may be entered on the importer's baggage declaration in lieu of formal entry and examination and passed under Section 308 (3) . . . Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, at the place of arrival in the same manner as other passengers' baggage. The examination may be made by an Inspector who is qualified, in the opinion of the Collector, to determine the amount of the bond required by Section 10.31 (c) to be filed in support of the entry. If the samples exceed $500 in value, a certified invoice or a descriptive list certified by an American Consul shall be furnished.
>
> (b) When a commercial traveller contemplates side trips to a contiguous country within the period of the bond, including any lawful extension, a copy of his baggage declaration and a copy of the descriptive list or certified invoice furnished by him may be certified by the examining officer and returned to the traveller for use in registering the samples with customs officers at the port of exit, and in clearing them through customs upon his return. Cancellation of the bond shall be effected by exportation in accordance with the provisions of Section 10.38 at the time the samples are finally taken out of the United States before the expiration of the bond period, including any lawful extension.
>
> (c) The privilege of clearance of commercial travellers' samples . . . on a baggage declaration under bond without surety or cash deposit shall not be accorded to a commercial traveller . . . who, through fraud or culpable negligence, has failed to comply with the provisions of such a bond in connection with a prior arrival. Such a commercial traveller . . . shall be required to file a formal entry under Section 308 (3) . . . with a bond supported by a surety or cash deposit in lieu of surety.

The exemption from supplying a surety or cash deposit is provided for by Section 10.31 (c) of the Customs Regulations, as follows :—

> When the articles are entered under Section 308 (3) of the Tariff Act of 1930, without formal entry, as provided for in Section 10.36, the bond shall be without surety or cash deposit, and the bond form shall be modified so to indicate.

Travellers are reminded that, if the final exportation of such samples is to be made at a port other than the port at which the samples were first entered, they must obtain from the United States Customs at the first port of entry a certified copy of the import entry, or of the invoice used on entry, for presentation at the port of exit. It would also be as well for travellers to ascertain at the port of entry whether it is advisable to obtain such a certified copy even though it is intended to export the samples from the same port at which they were entered.

Any further inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone : Chancery 4411, Ext. 372.)

"Made in Canada" Rulings

MEMORANDUM Series D No. 51 M.C.R. 92, Supplement No. 14 dated December 3, 1953, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, states that Technical Pentaerythritol, which is at present ruled as of "a kind not made in Canada" has been transferred to the category of "a kind made in Canada."

This ruling becomes effective three weeks from the date of the Memorandum.

Republic of Panama Customs Tariff Amendments

DECREE Law No. 44 of September 29, 1953, amends the Panamanian import duties on various commodities, as follows :—

Tariff No.	Description		Duties in Balboas
141	Tomatoes	Kilo gross	0·10
262 bis.	Tomato soup	Kilo gross	0·15
265	Tomato paste	Kilo gross	0·35
275	Tomato sauce	Kilo gross	0·25
276	Edible tomato preparations	Kilo gross	0·20
904	Hides and skins, tanned, of any kind, type or colour, except lizard skins	Kilo gross	2·00
910	House slippers, bedroom or bath slippers and other footwear for indoor use, made principally of leather	Dozen	6·00
911	Shoes, slippers, bath slippers and other footwear for indoor use, of other materials, except rubber	Dozen	6·00
912	Footwear of all kinds of rubber, including galoshes or overshoes, and rubber slippers	Dozen	3·00
913	Footwear of all kinds, of leather, except for indoor use :—		
(a)	For sports	Dozen	2·00
(b)	Other footwear :—		
	1. *For children.*		
	1.1. When f.o.b. value B/3·00	Dozen	7·20
	1.2. When f.o.b. value B/3·50 and not less than B/3·01	Dozen	9·30
	1.3. When f.o.b. value B/6·00 and not less than B/3·51	Dozen	12·00
	1.4. When f.o.b. value over B/6·00	Dozen	24·00
	2. *For adults.*		
	2.1 When f.o.b. value B/6·00 or less	Dozen	29·00
	2.2 When f.o.b. value B/12·00 and not less than B/6·01	Dozen	32·00
	2.3. When f.o.b. value over B/12·00	Dozen	36·00
914	Footwear of all kinds, manufactured of textile materials, except for indoor use :—		
(a)	For sports	Dozen	2·00
(b)	Other footwear	Dozen	12·00
915	Unspecified footwear :—		
*(a)	Footwear of plastic materials, except for indoor use ... Rate to be fixed from B/6·00 per	Dozen to Kilo gross	24·00 0·10
(b)	Gaiters		
*(c)	Unspecified footwear of unspecified materials Rate to be fixed from B/6·00 per	Dozen to Kilo gross	24·00 0·30
1201	Toilet paper	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
1204	Paper towels	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
1204 (a)	Other papers, n.s.m.	Kilo gross	0·20
1231	Paper serviettes		
*94	Farmyard poultry eggs, fresh, preserved, salted or in any other form From 0·10 per	Dozen to	1·00
297	Poultry feeding stuffs	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
364	Forage, n.s.m.	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
369	Bran, of any kind, unspecified	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
950	All goods or products included in this tariff heading (Tissues or piece-goods of natural or artificial silk) shall now pay a duty of	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

Article 6 of the Decree lays down that under tariff items 944, 950, 964, 967, 968 and 993 the value of imported merchandise must in no case be less than 50 per cent. of its wholesale price, on entry into the country.

**Article* 7. The Government Executive is authorized to fix the duties corresponding to tariff items 94 and 915 within the limits set by this present Decree-Law, but the Decree laying down such duties shall enter into force sixty days after its promulgation.

Article 8. This Decree Law shall enter into force sixty days after its promulgation.

Import Regulations for Cigarettes

A PRESIDENTIAL Decree No. 382 of July 21, 1953, published in the Panamanian *Official Gazette* on November 16, 1953, points out that, as stated in the Panamanian Customs Tariff under item 902 :—

" Packets of cigarettes, and the cigarettes themselves, should bear the printed word ' PANAMA,' without which requisite this article will not be permitted entry nor sale."

The Decree now lays down that every cigarette imported for consumption in the territory of the Republic, must bear, printed in red, longitudinally, the word " PANAMA."

This decree became effective sixty days after its promulgation.

Argentina

Exchange Permits for Spare Parts for Industrial Machines

ARGENTINE Central Bank Circular No. 1875 of December 21, 1953, invited applications for exchange permits for the importation of spare parts for industrial machines from all countries. Applications from importers have to be sent to the Central Bank by January 11, and from manufacturers of machine motors by February 1.

Token Exports to France

THE French *Journal Officiel* of January 1 announced that quotas have been opened by the French authorities under the Token Exports Scheme for the following items originating in and coming directly from the United Kingdom.

I. Quotas which will be administered in the United Kingdom.

Applications for import licences in respect of the undermentioned products may be submitted to the *Office des Changes*, 6 *Rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris* (9*e*), on and after January 11, and will be examined as and when they are received.

Item No.	Description
1	Brushware.
6	Metal trays.
10	Dental materials and instruments.
11	Films for amateur use.
12	Hair grips, hair pins and domestic pins.
15	Office furniture (metal) including metal office chairs and safe cabinets.
18	Whisky.
24	Felt hats.
25	Gin.
26	Rum.
29	Sporting weapons and ammunition.
37	Pipes and smokers' articles.
38	Razors, razor blades and sharpeners.
39	Rubber footwear and rubber and canvas footwear.
41	Lawn mowers.
42	Beer.
46	Sports goods.
63	Cutlery.
64	Cameras.
65	Toys and games.
79	Rayon piece-goods.
83	Saddle soap.
85	Crepe sole rubber.
95	Custard powder.
98	Engraving copper and zinc sheets.
103	Unliberalized woollen piece-goods.
104	Unliberalized cotton piece-goods.
106	Hand sewing needles for domestic use.
115	Hand oilers.
116	Washing machines and spare parts.
117	Snap fasteners, hooks and eyes, and hook and eye tapes.
119	Components for refrigerators.
124	Photographic apparatus other than cameras and films.
125	Tea ex United Kingdom.
128	Wall plugs.
130	Oiled silk piece-goods.
132	Decorated lead crystal table and fancy glassware.
140	Biscuits and rusks.
142	Chocolate and sugar confectionery.
143	Fish paste.
145	Oiled rayon and nylon piece-goods.
146	Strapping machine.
147	Wireless sets.
148	Electric household machines other than refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners.
153	Wallpaper.
155	Rubber soles, heels and tips.
160	Domestic glassware.
161	Gloves for industrial use.
175	Chewing gum.
177	Gauge glass tubing.
178	Jams and marmalades.
178 bis	Mincemeat and lemon curd.
179	Electric fluorescent and other lamps.
181	Leathercloth.
182	Plastic waterproof garments.
183	Horn buttons.
184	Eyelets.
186	Electrical industrial blowers.
187	Wooden furniture not lined or upholstered.
188	Leather.
189	Cereal breakfast foods.
190	Christmas puddings.
191	Cocoa powder.
192	Fruit juices.
193	Fruit and other essences.
195	Plastic floor covering.
196	Trouser presses and coat hangers.
198	Vacuum cleaners (non-electric) and carpet sweepers.
200	Fasteners for transmission belts.
201	Wringers and mangles.
203	Soap.
204	Household articles of porcelain.
206	Stationery other than paper.
207	Safety pins.
210	Electric dry shavers.
211	Illuminating glassware.

As on former occasions applications must be accompanied by pro-forma invoices endorsed by the usual trade organisations.

II. Quotas which will be administered in France.

A. Products imported under licences applications for which are examined simultaneously.

Import licence applications in respect of the under-mentioned products may be submitted to the Office de Changes before 12 noon on Thursday, January 21. Applications will be examined simultaneously.

Item No.	Description
90	Steel pen nibs.
159	Pencils, wood.
208	Vacuum flasks.
209	Combs.

B. Products imported under Individual Licences examined as and when they are received.

Applications for licences to import the under-mentioned products may be submitted to the Office des Changes on and after January 11.

Item No.	Description
50	Motor cycles of a cylinder capacity of 250 c.c. or more.
51	Components for motor cycles and bicycles.
67	Hand tools.
75	Deaf aids and accessories.
110	Paraffin lamps and parts, hurricane lamps and domestic stoves, both pressure and oil-burning.
113	Small electric materials.
122	Vacuum cleaners and spare parts.
150	Crochet hooks and knitting pins.
151	Gas cookers, heaters and radiators.
158	Slide fasteners and components.
162	Steel cables.
165	Sound-recording apparatus.

III. Quotas opened for the Import of Marine Products.

Quotas have been opened for the import of the following marine products originating in and imported directly from the United Kingdom :—

Item No.	Description of Goods
102	Sea-water fish, fresh or frozen.
102 bis	Winkles.

Import licence applications for sea-water fish must be deposited with the Office des Changes by 12 noon on Monday, January 18, 1954, at the latest, when they will be examined simultaneously. The values f.o.b. and c.i.f., should be shown on the applications, under penalty of rejection, and they should each be accompanied by a dated pro forma invoice, made out by the British exporter, stating in writing the quantity of each type of fish and bearing his stamp and signature.

On entry into France, Customs clearance may be effected at all the Customs-bureaux normally open for this class of product.

The fish will be liable, after customs clearance, to a test of quality by the Department of the Merchant Marine and the Scientific and Technical Office of Sea Fisheries.

Imports of winkles will be effected in accordance with the procedure laid down for import certificates ; that is to say against the delivery at the particular customs office of import certificates, form C.I., made out in duplicate, in conformity with the conditions laid down in the French *Journal Officiel* Notice of January 4, 1951 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 3, 1951, page 265). They will be effective from January 6, 1954.

Financial arrangements can and will only be made after importation in accordance with the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned notice of January 4, 1951.

In compliance with a decree of the Ministre du Budget the following customs offices only may clear this class of product from the United Kingdom in accordance with the amounts mentioned in regard to each :

Boulogne	Port	...	...	£1,000
Dieppe	Port	...	...	£450
Saint Malo	Port	...	...	£1,834
Morlaix	Port	...	...	£966

Imports will cease, unless there is a new notice, as soon as the quotas fixed for each of the above-mentioned customs offices are exhausted.

The attention of French importers is specially called to the fact that winkles, not being covered by a certificate of healthy origin, may only be imported for rebedding and cleansing. They should be cleared through the customs under the cover of a transit authorisation (form 4) issued by *l'Office Scientifique et technique des peches maritimes :* the final sale for consumption can only be authorised by the same office after proof of rebedding and cleansing.

The above list of goods may contain names which, in the United Kingdom, are registered Trade Marks, but which, in the country of origin, are general terms with a wider meaning.

The French text of the Notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Tariff Section, Room 625, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Indian Import Trade Control

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in New Delhi has forwarded various Notifications, etc., which modify India's import licensing regulations as follows :—

Import of Plants by Air.

Importation of plants and planting materials (such as bulbs, tubers, cuttings, roots, leaves, buds, layers, scions, rhizomes, stolons, corms, grafts, vines, slips, etc.) into India by air is strictly prohibited under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 and the rules made thereunder by the Government of India.

A number of cases of such import by the public, apparently due to lack of precise information, have come to the notice of Government. The customs authorities at the airports have strict instructions to seize and destroy all such materials coming by air. The entry of even cut flowers or fresh fruits by air is strictly prohibited.

There is no ban on the import of seeds by air ; an exception is made in the case of seeds of coffee, cotton, flax, berseem, Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiania-Palmeri*), the import of which from any part of the world by air is strictly prohibited. Importation of rubber seeds from America and West Indies is also prohibited, but they may be imported from other countries only after fumigation and disinfection at the port of entry, namely Bombay or Madras, as the case may be. Importation of sun-flower seed from the Argentine or Peru or such seed originating in these two countries is also strictly banned.

In this connection, it may also be stated that transit of plants through India by air is permitted only if they are accompanied by an official certificate of freedom from pests and diseases, granted by authorized officers of the Department of Agriculture of the country of origin, and if the plants or planting materials are packed in containers which will not permit insects reaching or leaving the plant material and which are not to be opened in any part of India. (Government of India Press Note No. 410 of December 10, 1953.)

Spare Parts of Power-Driven Agricultural Machinery. (Part V, Serial No. 74 of the I.T.C. Schedule.)

It has now been decided that licences issued for spare parts of power-driven agricultural machinery, hitherto valid only for imports from soft currency area, will be valid also for imports from the dollar area. (Public Notice No. 155–I.T.C.(P.N.)/53 of December 11, 1953.)

Iron and Steel (Controlled Categories).

A notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 17, 1952, stated, *inter alia*, that licences for the import of controlled categories of iron and steel would be granted as provisional in the first place. Licences were to be confirmed on the production by importers of certain documentary evidence that orders had been placed.

The Government of India have now decided to discontinue this system of confirmation in respect of all provisional import licences including the licences already issued by the Iron and Steel Controller. In regard to import licences which have already been confirmed, import should, however, be made strictly in accordance with the confirmations already made, and for any variation prior sanction of the Iron and Steel Controller should be obtained. Imports against licences which have already been cancelled by him due to the non-confirmation of the licences, will not also be allowed. (Public Notice No. SC(A)–21(4)/53 of December 4, 1953.)

Bolts and Nuts.

It has been decided that bolts and nuts specially adapted for use on motor vehicles should be treated as motor vehicle parts and licensed as such, and allowed clearance under Serial Nos. 293, 295 and 297 of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule.

No claims regarding revision of quotas already fixed will be entertained. (Public Notice No. 153–I.T.C.(P.N.)/53 of December 12, 1953.)

Pressure Cookers.

All pressure cookers whether made of aluminium or not, can now be imported against licences for either Serial No. 267 (a) or 268 (a) of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule. (Public Notice No. 154–I.T.C.(P.N.)/53 of December 19, 1953.)

Diesel Engines.

(a) The following amendment should be made in Open General Licence No. XXXII (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 10, 1953) :—

Against Serial No. 33 of Part II insert the words " other than diesel engines of 3–25 h.p." between the words " Prime movers " and the words " auxiliary equipment." (I.T.C. Order No. 8/53 of December 18, 1953.)

(b) The following additional remark should be inserted in column 5 of the notice appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 18, 1953, p. 130, against Serial No. 33 of Part II :—

" Diesel engines from 3–25 h.p. cannot be imported as a prime mover under this Serial No." (Public Notice No. 157–I.T.C.(P.N.)/53 of December 18, 1953.)

Dyes derived from Coal-tar.

Quota licences issued for dyes derived from coal-tar, etc. (Serial No. 1–B(b) of Part III of the I.T.C. Schedule) for the July–December 1953 period are *not* valid for the import of certain specified items. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of July 18, 1953.)

It has now been decided that such licences should also *not* be valid for the import of fast colour salts (developing salts).

It has also been decided that not more than 3 per cent. of the face value of licences under this Serial No. can be utilized for the import of rapidogens ; acid dyes, acid orange, acid fast red, black, crocein scarlet ; direct dyes—blue, brown, red, green, black, garnet and violet ; sulphur black.

(Public Notice No. 158–I.T.C.(P.N.)/53 of December 18, 1953.)

Indian Tariff Commission Inquiries

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Bombay has reported by *telegram* the Indian Tariff Commission's *tentative* programme for the first three months of 1954. Inquiries will be held into the following industries :—

Caustic soda and bleaching powder ; cocoa powder and chocolate ; sheet glass ; cotton and hair belting ; cotton textile machinery ; rubber tyres and tubes (price inquiry) ; tinplates (price inquiry) ; electric brass lampholders ; automobile leaf springs ; and automobile sparking plugs.

Drugs Rules Amendments

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in New Delhi has forwarded a copy of S.R.O. 2106 issued by the Ministry of Health, Government of India, on November 3, 1953, which provides for the following amendments to be made to the Indian Drug Rules, 1945 :—

In the said rules,

1. After rule 25, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 25A. *Condition to be satisfied before a licence in Form* 10 *is granted:*

A licence in Form 10 for the import of biological and other special products specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall not be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises where the imported substances will be stocked by the importer are equipped with proper storage accommodation for preserving the properties of the drugs to which the licence applies."

2. In rule 40 :—

(a) for the existing heading the following heading shall be substituted, namely :

" Procedure for the import of drugs."

(b) in sub-rule (1) the words " for the import of which a licence is not required " shall be omitted.

3. Rule 42 shall be omitted.

4. In Form 9 in Schedule A, for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (1) the said applicant shall be our agent for the import of drugs into India."

NOTES.—The draft of these amendments was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 15, 1953, page 354.

A copy of the Drugs Rules, 1945, and the Drugs Act, 1940, can be seen by persons interested at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Import Licensing Regulations in British Colonies

THE notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 1, 1950, page 54, and November 1, 1952, page 848, about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin in **Sarawak,** should be cancelled and the following information substituted :—

All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which specific import licences are required :—

Bones and bone-meal ; bullet-proof vests, steel helmets and other articles of clothing intended as protection against attack ; diamonds, rough or uncut, cut or polished and diamond-set jewellery ; eggs for hatching purposes and fresh eggs by air ; gold coin, gold bullion and any gold in whatever state or form including articles of jewellery or ornament ; live poultry ; plants of all species ; sugar (as sugar) ; rice in whatever form, including rice flour, rice bran and rice polishings ; butter, fresh, frozen or tinned ; cooking fats, animal ; ghee, animal ; margarine ; meats, canned, pickled, salted, smoked or dehydrated and carcase meat and offals ; live sheep and goats.

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Mexican Customs Tariff Amendments

THE following amendments have been made to the Mexican General Import Tariff :—

By a Decree dated October 22, 1953, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 18 and effective seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
2.31.20	Copra and coquito of all sorts ...	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	0·15 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*

By two Decrees dated October 24, 1953, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 3 and effective seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
6.03.92	Sulphuric ether or ethyl oxide weighing up to 2 kilos including the immediate packing ... ... [Amended description.]	Legal Kilo	2·00 + 40 per cent. *ad val.*	0·40 + 40 per cent. *ad val.*
6.03.95	Sulphuric ether or ethyl oxide weighing more than 2 kilos including the immediate packing ... ... [New classification.]	Legal Kilo	0·40 + 40 per cent. *ad val.*	—
9.56.96	Rims, chain guards, wheels, mudguards, cut tubes for frames and mudguard fixing rods, for bicycles... [New classification.]	Legal Kilo	4·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	—

By a further Decree dated October 23, also published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 3 and entering into force seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
6.10.00	Carbonic acid (carbonic anhydride, carbonic gas) in a gaseous liquid or solid state (dry ice)) ... ... [Amended description.]	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 7 per cent. *ad val.*	0·05 + 7 per cent. *ad val.*
6.10.02	Hydrochloric or muriatic acid ... [New classification.]	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 7 per cent. *ad val.*	—
6.10.03	Nitric or azotic acid ... ... [New classification.]	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 7 per cent. *ad val.*	—
6.10.04	Sulphurous acid (sulphurous anhydride or sulphurous gas) ... ... [New classification.]	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 7 per cent. *ad val.*	—
7.20.10	Ice or solidified carbonic acid (dry ice), if proved to be destined for preserving and transporting fruits, pot-herbs, vegetables and fish for export ... ... [Amended description.]	Gross Kilo	Exempt	Same
7.20.11	Ice, n.s.m. (except solidified carbonic acid dry ice) ... ... [Amended description.]	Gross Kilo	0·01 + 5 per cent. *ad val.*	Same

The above Decrees contain a Transitory Article which specifies that any goods falling under the above tariff sections which were shipped before the date of publication of the Decrees under reference, will pay customs import duties as before, when these favour the importer.

By a Decree dated November 17, 1953, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 7 and effective seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
8.40.01	Wireless receivers, with cabinet ...	Legal Kilo	5·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2·00 + 20 per cent. *ad val.*
8.40.02	Wireless receivers, without cabinet, or frames thereof with one or more assembled parts ... ... [Amended description.]	Legal Kilo	2·00 + 20 per cent. *ad val.*	1·20 + 15 per cent. *ad val.*
8.40.04	Television receveirs, with cabinet ...	Legal Kilo	5·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2·00 + 20 per cent. *ad val.*
8.40.05	Television receivers, without cabinet, or frames thereof with one or more assembled parts	Legal Kilo	2·00 + 20 per cent. *ad val.*	1·20 + 10 per cent. *ad val.*
8.40.06	Television receivers combined with a wireless receiver or a gramophone or both	Legal Kilo	5·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2·00 + 25 per cent. *ad val.*
8.42.30	Valves for wireless or television receivers (except cinescopes) ... [Amended description.]	Each	0·08 + 1 per cent. *ad val.*	Same
8.42.31	Aerials of all sorts for wireless or television apparatus ... ... [Amended description.]	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 10 per cent. *ad val.*	Same
8.42.40	Separate and spare parts for television apparatus, n.s.m., including cinescopes ... ... [Amended description.]	Legal Kilo	0·06 + 10 per cent. *ad val.*	Same
9.10.01	Phonographic apparatus combined with wireless sets	Legal Kilo	5·00 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	3·00 + 20 per cent. *ad val.*

By two Decrees dated November 17, 1953, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 8 and effective seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
6.04.00 6.04.10 6.04.14 6.04.15 6.61.12	The phrase "(See Section 0.01.20")" should be added.			
3.27.00	Solders of iron or steel, cut to a special size, without a covering of fluxes even when in the form of wire ... [Amended description.]	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 25 per cent. *ad val.*	Same
3.27.02	Solders of iron or steel covered with fluxes (including those called electrodes) ... ... [New classification.]	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 10 per cent. *ad val.*	—

By another Decree dated November 18, 1953, also published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 8 and effective seven days after publication :—

Tariff Classification No.	Description	Unit	Pesos	
			New Duty	Old Duty
8.23.33	Loose parts of iron or steel and accessory pieces, enamelled or painted totally or partially, for clothes washing machines ... ... [Amended description.]	Legal Kilo	0·40 + 60 per cent. *ad val.*	Same
8.23.34	Agitators of aluminium, without plastic covering, sides, skirts (with or without feet), fronts, backs or tops, without enamel or paint, for clothes washing machines :—			
	From 60–180 days from the date of publication of this decree in the *Diario Oficial*	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 30 per cent. *ad val.*	—
	After 180 days—ditto— ... [New classification.]	Legal Kilo	0·40 + 60 per cent. *ad val.*	—
8.23.35	Loose parts and accessories, n.s.m., for clothes washing machines ... [New classification.]	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 5 per cent. *ad val.*	—

The above Decrees contain a Transitory Article which specifies that any goods falling under the above tariff sections which were shipped before the date of publication of the Decrees under reference, if this can be shown to be the case within a fixed period of thirty days, will pay customs import duties as before, when these favour the importer.

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Southern Rhodesian Rebate of Customs Duties

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 1018 published in the Southern Rhodesia *Government Gazette* of December 4, 1953, amends the Customs and Excise Tariff (Rebates or Refunds) Regulations 1953, which lay down rebates for manufacturing purposes. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1953, pages 1295–1301).

The effect of this notice is :—

To add to the list of manufacturing industries for which rebates of Customs duty are granted on specified goods the tea manufacturing industry and the motor cab, body and trailer manufacturing industry.

To combine the industrial, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing industry and the oil derivatives manufacturing industry under one heading, and

To reduce the amount of rebate granted on textiles when imported for use in the furniture manufacturing industry, thus partially restoring the United Kingdom preferential position on these commodities.

(a) *by the deletion of the following :—*

Goods	Rebated to the extent of the duty appearing in Column
INDUSTRIAL, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY :—	
OIL DERIVATIVES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.	
Mattress ticking	A B C
Textile fabrics used for upholstery purposes	A B C

(b) *by the addition of the following :—*

Goods	Rebated to the extent of the duty appearing in Column
TEA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY :	
Bags, paper and laminated, box type self opening shape ...	C
INDUSTRIAL, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING AND OIL DERIVATIVES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY :	
Acids, all	C
Aldehydes...	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B. C.
Anesurine hydrochloride	A B C
Aromatic hydrocarbons	C
Barium salts	C
Beeswax	C
Camphor powder	A B C
Castor oil	A B C
Cocoanut oil	A B C
Chlorinated solvents (excluding carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethylene)	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Dextros B.P. standard	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Ethers	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Esters	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Fish oil	B C
Glacial acetic acid (in containers larger than one imperial quart)	C
Glycerine, distilled	C
Glycols (including their mono-ethers)	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Glycol Di-ethers and ethers/esters	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Ketones (excluding acetone)	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Higher alcohols	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Lactic acid	B C
Liquid hydrogen peroxide (not less than 100 volumes) ...	C
Liquid paraffin	C
Methyl salicylate	C
Neatsfoot oil	B C
Nitro-paraffins	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.
Other waxes	C
Palm kernel oil	A B C
Refined sodium chloride	C
Riboflavine	A B C
Sodium chloride B.P. Standard	C
Soft soap, B.P. standard	C
Starch B.P. standard	C
Sulphadiazine powder	A B C
Sulphuric acid	B C
Turpentine (natural)	A B C
Vitamins, all, for processing	C
MOTOR CAB, BODY AND TRAILER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY :	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories for use in the manufacture of motor vehicle cabs, bodies and trailers	C
Moulded and strip rubber in the length for coach trimming ...	C
Moulded rubber cushions	C
Tipping and hydraulic lifting gear for motor vehicles ...	C
Trailer chassis parts	C
Wing piping	C
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY :	
Piece-goods containing more than 50 per cent. of wool ...	Column A rebated to the extent of 60 per cent. B C.
Piece-goods containing more than 50 per cent. of silk ...	Column A rebated to the extent of 50 per cent. B C.
Piece-goods containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton ...	Column A rebated to the extent of 60 per cent. B C.
Piece-goods containing more than 50 per cent. of linen ...	Column A rebated to the extent of 60 per cent. B C.
Piece-goods, other, except rayon piece-goods, n.e.e.	Column A rebated to the extent of 60 per cent. B C.
Rayon piece-goods	Column A rebated to the extent of 80 per cent. B C.

Insurance of Imports into Pakistan

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Karachi has forwarded a copy of Public Notice No. 54 (53)/1, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on December 26, 1953, which reads as follows :—

"It is hereby notified for general information that all import licences will hereafter be issued on c. and f. basis and not c.i.f. basis until further orders. The goods covered by import licences will therefore have to be insured with insurance companies registered in Pakistan.

"As rupee value printed on import licences is c.i.f. value, all licensees and authorised dealers in foreign exchange should consider c.i.f. value printed on licences to be c. and f. value. This order will be applicable to import licences which are being issued for shipping period January—June 1954."

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New Zealand Customs Decisions

THE New Zealand Customs Department have issued the following decisions concerning the classification of goods shown in the New Zealand Customs Tariff :—

Tariff Item No.	Decision
	Anaesthetics :—
100 (1)	Ravocaine.
210	Buckets and other containers imported containing oil or grease, even if of permanent use when empty, provided that the nature of the contents and the name of the manufacturer of the contents, or other similar wording, is painted or stamped thereon.
305	Stamp hinges.
333 (3)	Sprayers and sprinklers (but not hose director nozzles) for irrigating lawns, orchard farms, and gardens.
352 (b)	Moulds and mandrels for packing bitumen around the interior and exterior surfaces of pipe joints.

		British Preferential	General
416	Pencil cases suited for use in schools	Free	Free
	Rubber :—		
448 (3)	Petrolatum declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making rubber goods	3 per cent.	3 per cent.

Import Licensing Exemptions

THE New Zealand Customs Department have announced that the following items would be exempted from the requirement of a licence when imported from and being the produce or manufacture of a non-scheduled* country :—

Ex item 239 (2)—Kit sets for construction of model toy vehicles.
item 300 (2) (a)—Paper n.e.i., in sheets less than 20 by 15 inches.
Ex item 357 (10) (a)—Plain fencing wire.

* A list of scheduled countries was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 15, 1953, page 344.

Import Licensing Amendment

THE following amendment should be made to the notice about the import licensing exemptions in New Zealand published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, page 22 :—

Delete items 32 (1), 32 (2) and 32 (3) and substitute the following :—

Tariff Item No.	Decision
32 (1)	*Confectionery* n.e.i., including medicated confectionery, liquorice n.e.i., and sugared or crystallized fruits.
32 (2)	Sugared or crystallized vegetable products, n.e.i., fruits and other vegetable products processed in syrup but not imported in liquid ; ginger preserved in syrup.

Customs Tariff Amendment

FURTHER to the announcement in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, page 22, of the decision by the New Zealand Customs Department to exempt certain items from the requirement of import licences, the New Zealand Government have announced that as from December 18, 1953, Tariff Item 351 (5) is amended as follows :—

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	Miscellaneous
351 (5)	Vacuum cleaners :—				Switzerland
	(a) electric ...	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	60 per cent.	45 per cent.
	(b) other	Free	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.

The surtax on the General rate of duty is abolished.

Certification of Imports into Syria

THE Board of Trade have been notified that certification of commercial invoices for goods valued at less than 50 Syrian pounds is not obligatory but failure to furnish the necessary certificate renders the importer liable to a fine of one-tenth of the customs duty on the goods. Proviso (i) of the notice about Syrian Import Regulations which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 12, 1953, page 553, should, therefore, be amended.

Syrian Import Licensing Regulations

THE Board of Trade have received a translation of a notice in the Syrian *Official Journal* removing the prohibition on the import of the commodities shown below. Import licences must be obtained for these goods in advance of shipment. These goods should now be deleted from Appendix I Part One (Commodity List) to the Import Licensing Regulations which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 23, 1953 (p. 1071).

Tariff No.	Commodity
153 (b)	Wines, other than liqueur wines and wines of a strength exceeding 15° centesimal.
154	Sparkling wines.
155	Wines, prepared from aromatic plants (vermouth, etc.), liqueur wines, table wines, aperitifs with a basis of wine, and wines of a strength exceeding 15° centesimal.
156	Fermented beverages, prepared from fruits other than grapes.
157	Spirits of all kinds (including araq).
158	Ethyl alcohol, whether denatured or not.
159	Liqueurs (including those with a basis of anethol) and other spirituous beverages, sweetened, whether flavoured or not.
319 (d)	Brilliantines and cosmetics.
360	Travelling requisites of leather.
405 (d)	Travelling requisites of wood.
430	Travelling requisites of cardboard.
*583 (a) (II)	Gloves of cotton.
593	Corset-belts and brassieres.
625	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruits.
644	Statuettes, and fancy, ornamental and decorative articles, of stone or other mineral materials.
658	Statuettes, and fancy, ornamental and decorative articles of ceramic materials.
811	Statuettes, and fancy, ornamental and decorative articles of base metal.

* NOTE :—The import of other cotton hosiery is still prohibited.

Reports on Overseas Firms

EXPORTERS are in constant need of impartial information on the general standing, influence and activities of firms abroad.

The Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, can supply from its records information of this type about many overseas firms and, if such particulars are not on record, will obtain a report from its overseas officer in the country concerned. The reports are not assessments of creditworthiness but cover generally the suitability of overseas firms as connections for United Kingdom traders.

This service is freely at the disposal of all exporters in the United Kingdom.

Jordanian Customs Tariff

THE Board of Trade have received a translation of Notices in the Jordanian *Official Gazette* making further exemptions* to the payment of customs duty :—

(12) **Aeroplanes,** machines and spare parts thereof for Arab Airways (Jerusalem) Co. Ltd., and all fuel oils, lubricants, equipment and supplies required by this company for its own use.

(13) **Supplies and requisites** (except fuel oils and lubricants) of the Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd., whether imported direct or forwarded ex bond.

(14) **Motor cars,** spare parts thereof and technical equipment when imported directly by municipalities, or forwarded to them ex bond, provided that the Minister of Trade is satisfied that they are essential for the running of the municipalities' private work.

* The previous Notice on this subject was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 8, 1953 (page 298).

Union of South Africa

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 2911, published in the Union of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 24, 1953, provides for a rebate of Customs duty to the extent of the intermediate duty on bleached and dyed wool tops when imported or taken out of bond by registered manufacturers for use in the spinning of worsted yarns.

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	Last Published
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work	19 Sept. 1953
U.K. Commercial Representatives Overseas	24 Oct. 1953
Overseas Chambers of Commerce in London	28 Nov. 1953
Board of Trade Departments	12 Dec. 1953
Board of Trade Regional Controllers and District Offices	19 Dec. 1953
Export Credits Guarantee Department ...	24 Oct. 1953
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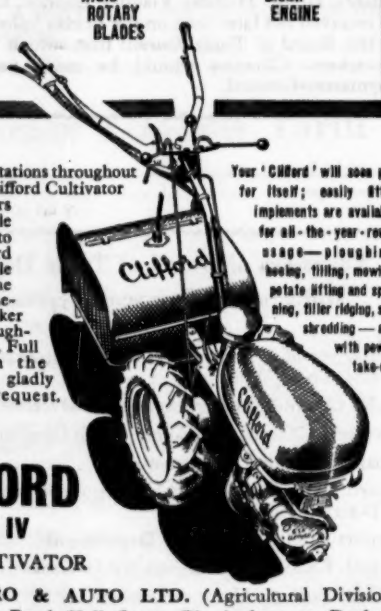

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Emphasis on Export at the Scottish Industries Exhibition

ONE of the main purposes of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is the promotion of export trade. The Scottish Industries Exhibition, which will be held at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, from September 2 to 18 this year, is a major activity in their current programme.

Speaking at a recent press conference in Edinburgh, Lord Bilsland, President of the Scottish Council, said that Scotland had more to show than many other countries in the development of new industries during the past four years as well as much in the progress of its major old established industries. The exhibition would reflect the results of the major efforts which have been made since the war to maintain the position of Scottish industry in the forefront of British industrial progress.

Scotland has a long tradition of successful exhibitions. More than 30,000 trade buyers from all parts of the world attended the last exhibition in 1949. Since then considerable scientific development has taken place, most notable perhaps being the new textile fibres and the great advances in the field of electronics. The effect of these developments is reflected in many Scottish industries, traditional as well as new, and will be demonstrated at the exhibition.

One of the features of the exhibition will be a display of tweeds, knitwear and Scottish tartans and accessories, shown to advantage by leading mannequins.

Hospitality and accommodation committees are being formed to look after the needs of overseas visitors, for whom special facilities will be provided at the exhibition.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Administration Offices, 16 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

B.I.F. 1954

The British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from May 3 to 14 offers manufacturers an excellent opportunity to show their goods to buyers from all over the world. Particulars of space remaining available, cost, etc., from Board of Trade Regional Offices or B.I.F., Lacon House, W.C.1 (for London Sections) or from General Manager, B.I.F., 95 New Street, Birmingham, 2 (for Birmingham Sections).

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs is compiled from information furnished by the organizers. No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. This list is not exhaustive and further information about these and other events may be obtained from the Exhibitions Division of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 418.) Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk (*).

United Kingdom
1954

TOY AND FANCY GOODS FAIR, HARROGATE—January 9–15.
Apply, Mr. George Wilkinson, 26 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Tel.: Monarch 8921.)

4TH HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING EXHIBITION, LONDON—January 20–29.
At Olympia. Apply, Hotel and Catering Exhibition (London) Ltd., 623/4 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

GIFTS AND FANCY GOODS FAIR, HARROGATE—February 1–5.
Apply, P. H. Sweetser, Fancy Goods Association, 19/25 Gutter Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 0871.)

BRITISH FURNITURE EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—February 8–18.
Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., 641 Grand Buildings, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

10TH ANNUAL AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—February 9–11.
At New Horticultural Hall. Apply, Amusement Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Gloucester House, 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 2524–5.)

2ND LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRIES FAIR, LONDON—February 15–19.
At Kensington Palace Hotel, London, W.8. Apply, "Leathergoods," trade journal, 15 Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Chancery 4001–6.)

5TH BRITISH FURNITURE TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—February 15–25.
At Earls Court. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., 641 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

SCOTTISH DAIRY SHOW, GLASGOW—February 16–19.
At Kelvin Hall. Apply, Mr. W. Barlow, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' TOY FAIR, BRIGHTON—February 22–26.
At Royal Albion, Adelphi, Queen's, Old Ship, Grand and Metropole Hotels. Apply, Mr. J. H. Watkins, M.B.E., British Toy Manufacturers Association Ltd., 93/94 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 4820.)

1ST SCOTTISH HANDICRAFT AND HOMECRAFTS EXHIBITION, GLASGOW—February 22–March 4.
At McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall Street. Apply, Henderson Exhibitions Ltd., 74 Holland Park, London, W.11. (Tel.: Park 7360.)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, LEEDS—February 23–26.
At Fenton Street Drill Hall. Apply, O.A. & B.E. Trades Association, 11-13 Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771–2.)

1ST SMALLWARES TRADE FAIR, BRIGHTON—March 1–5.
At Bedford Hotel. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 1555.)

"DAILY MAIL" IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, LONDON—March 2–27.
At Olympia. Apply, Associated Newspapers Ltd., New Carmelite House, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 6000.)

3RD ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS EXHIBITION, LONDON—March 16–20.
At Earls Court. Apply, Mr. P. A. Thorogood, M.A.S.E.E., The Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers, 35 Gibbs Green, Edgware, Middlesex.

2ND FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, LONDON—March 22–26.
At Old and New Royal Horticultural Society's Halls, London, S.W.1. Apply, J. E. Holdsworth, 117 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 1414.)

11TH RADIO COMPONENTS SHOW, LONDON—April 6–8.
At Grosvenor House. Apply, The Secretary, Radio and Electronic Manufacturers Federation, 22 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 6740.)

38TH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS EXHIBITION, LONDON—April 8–13.
At Imperial College. Apply, The Physical Society, 1 Lowther Gardens, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 0048.)

HOSPITALS EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—May 3–7.
At Bingley Hall. Apply, British Organizers Ltd., 52 Grafton Way, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. (Tel.: Euston 7930.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR—May 3–14.
At Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Apply, B.I.F., Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 397) or General Manager, B.I.F., 95 New Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 5021.)

GROCERS AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—May 4–15.
At Belle Vue. Apply, Mr. Alban Curtis, M.S.M.A., F.G.I., 393 Corn Exchange, Manchester, 4.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINE EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—May 4–15.
Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

4TH CHILDREN'S WEAR TRADE FAIR, LONDON—May 10–14.
At Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1. Apply, National Children's Wear Association, Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 1833/4.)

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, BRISTOL. May 17–21.
* At Victoria Rooms. Apply, The British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194–200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

4TH GAUGE AND TOOL EXHIBITION, LONDON—May 17–28.
In the New Hall, Elverton Street, Westminster. Apply, The Gauge and Tool Makers' Association, Standbrook House, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3451/2.)

87TH ROYAL ULSTER AGRICULTURAL SHOW, BALMORAL, BELFAST—May 26–29.
Apply, Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 65225.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

BATH AND WEST AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW, EXETER—June 2–5.
Apply, Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath. (Tel.: Bath 3010.)

THREE COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, GLOUCESTER—June 8–10.
At Staverton Airport. Apply, Three Counties Agricultural Society, Berrington House, 2 St. Nicholas Street, Hereford. (Tel.: Hereford 3969.)

4TH MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION, LONDON—June 9–19.
At Olympia. Apply, "Mechanical Handling," Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

14TH ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR, LONDON—June 9–24.
At Grosvenor House, Park Lane. Apply, Captain C. S. Platts, A.C.I.S., Room 904, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 6363.)

ROYAL HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW, DUMFRIES—June 22–25.
Apply, The Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12. Closing date for entries in the Implement and Trade Sections will be January 30, and for Livestock March 31, 1954.

BUILDING PLANT EXHIBITION, READING—June 24–30.
At Hills Meadow. Apply, Mr. W. H. Willson, Acting Chief Information Officer, Ministry of Works, Room 117, Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Reliance 7611.)

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, GLASGOW—July 5–9.
Apply, British Medical Association, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Euston 4499.)

ROYAL SHOW, WINDSOR—July 6–9.
Apply, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 5905.)

"PRODUCTION FOR PLENTY" EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE, London—July 7–14.
At Olympia. Apply, Organizing Secretary, Room 11, Avenue Chambers, 4 Vernon Place, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 8146.)

LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—July 8–17.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

GREAT YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, HARROGATE—July 13–15.
Apply, Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Great Yorkshire Showyard, Hookstone Drive, Harrogate. (Tel.: 6014.)

ROYAL WELSH AGRICULTURAL SHOW, MACHYNLLETH—July 21-23.
Apply, Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, Queen's Road, Aberystwyth. (Tel.: Aberystwyth 7551.)

10TH WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH—August 14–21.
At Waverley Market. Apply, The Department of Agriculture for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

INTERNATIONAL MODEL ENGINEER EXHIBITION, LONDON—August 18–28.
At New Horticultural Hall. Apply, Mr. G. Withers, 19 & 20 Noel Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 8811.)

21ST NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION EXHIBITION, LONDON—August 25–September 4.
At Earls Court. Apply, Radio Industry Council, 59 Russell Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION, LONDON—September 2–11.
At Central Hall, Westminster. Apply, Henderson Exhibitions Ltd., 74 Holland Park, London, W.11. (Tel.: Park 7360.)

SCOTTISH INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, GLASGOW—September 2–18.
At Kelvin Hall. Apply, General Manager, 16 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, C.3. (Tel.: Douglas 8811.)

3RD BRITISH FOOD FAIR, LONDON—September 7–18.
At Olympia. Apply, Mr. J. O'Shea, 57 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Victoria 3674.)

2ND INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS, HOMECRAFTS AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION—September 9–23.
At Olympia. Apply, Exhibition Organizer, 24 Store Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 9792.)

NATIONAL DISPLAY CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION, LONDON—September 20–24.
At Old and New Horticultural Society's Halls, London, S.W.1. Apply, Exhibition and Convention Office, 16 West Central Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9551.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION, LONDON—September 24–October 2.
At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., 148 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 4040.)

53RD CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—September 27–30.
At Old Horticultural Hall. Apply, British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Bishopsgate 2148.)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—September 27–October 2.
* At City Hall. Apply O.A. & B.E. Trades Association, 11-13, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771-2.)

BREWERS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—October 4–8.
At Empire and National Halls, Olympia. Apply, Trades Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

45TH SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR, LONDON—October 4–8.
In the Grand Hall, Olympia. Apply, The Shoe and Leather Fair, Granville House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 5524.)

39TH NURSING EXHIBITION, LONDON—October 11–15.
At Seymour Hall. Apply, Nursing Mirror Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 7TH LONDON REGIONAL DISPLAY—October 12–14.
At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall. Apply, 9 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 2241.)

20TH BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—October 19–30.
Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

39TH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION, LONDON—October 20–30.
At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, 148 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 4040.)

CLOTHING TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—October 21–23.
* At Old Horticultural Hall. Apply, The Secretary, Factory Managers' Clothing Association of Gt. Britain, 40 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 4296.)

68TH DAIRY SHOW, LONDON—October 26–29.
At Olympia. Apply, The British Dairy Farmers' Association, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 5012.)

29TH INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW, LONDON—November 13–20.
At Earls Court. Apply, The British Cycle & Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union Ltd., The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry. (Tel.: Coventry 62511.)

37TH MEDICAL EXHIBITION, LONDON—November 15–19.
* At New Horticultural Hall. Apply, The British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194–200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

PUBLIC WORKS AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION, LONDON—November 15–20.
At Olympia. Apply, Exhibition Organizers, The Municipal Agency Ltd., 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Victoria 9132.)

SMITHFIELD SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION, LONDON—December 6–10.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Smithfield Show Joint Committee, 148 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 4040.)

1955

4TH INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION, LONDON—January 18–28.
At Olympia. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

BRITISH PLASTICS EXHIBITION, LONDON—June 1–11.
At Olympia. Apply, "British Plastics," Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

10TH INTERNATIONAL PRINTING, MACHINERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—July 5–16.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

Overseas

A list of major Exhibitions and Fairs to be held overseas was published last week. It will appear again, with additions, in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

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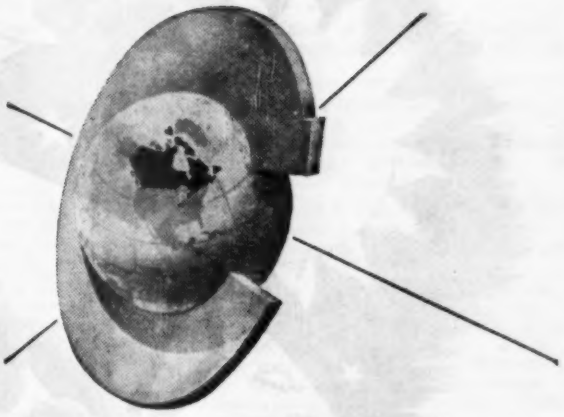

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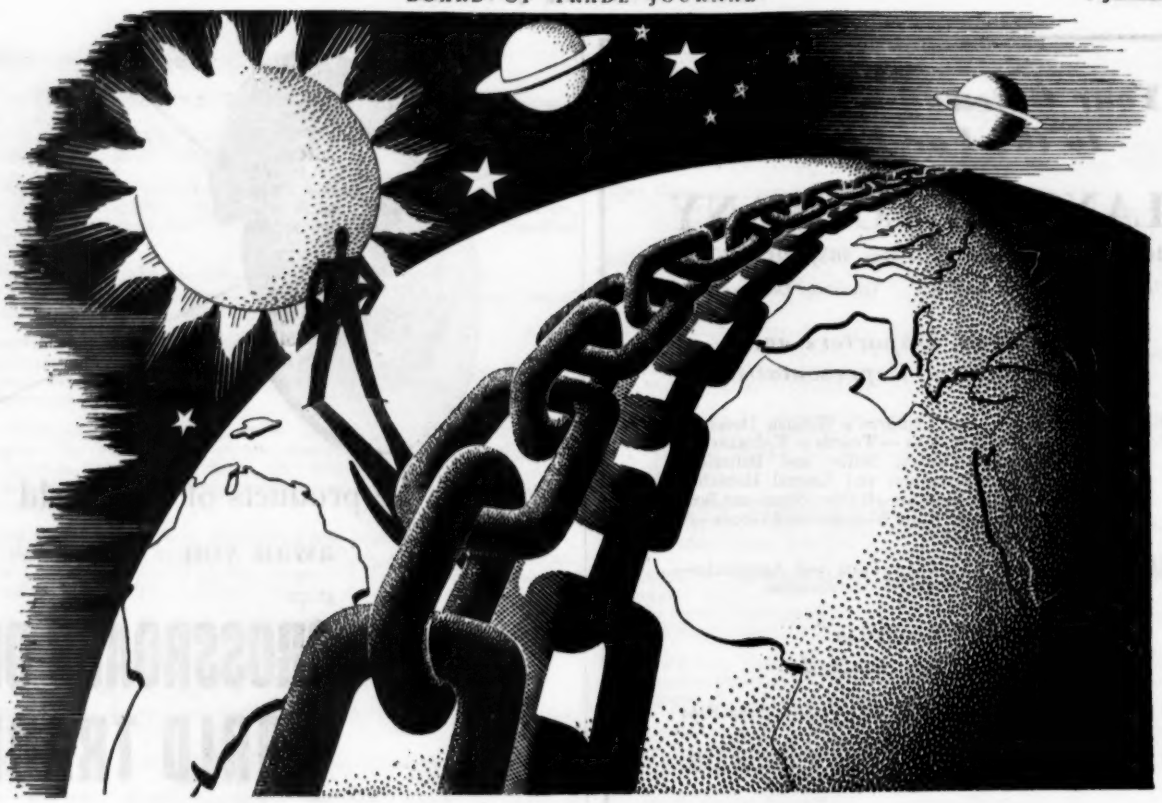

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